BOMBAY 22 OC 4DY.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE FORTNIGHT.

MONDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.

THIS IS THE FIRST DAY of the Durga Puja vacation. It resembles the silly season of London. Calcutta is out of Town. How easily is India governed may be seen from the condition of the capital at this time. The Governor-General is away. The Members of the Supreme Council are away. The Commander-in-Chief is away. The Lieutenant Governor is away. Most of the Judges of the High Court are away. The Secretaries to the Government of India are away. The Secretaries to the Government of Bengal are away. The Members of the Board of Revenue are away. The Chairman of the Justices and the Commissioner of Police is away. The Deputy Commissioner of Police is away. Calcutta is practically left in charge of Mr. Robert Turnbull, Secretary to the Justices, an efficient and trustworthy man, and of Mr. Macaulay, as *pro tem* Deputy Commissioner of Police, a Junior Civilian new to the Town. And yet the affairs of the town have gone on with clock-work regularity, without friction or disturbance, though this is the time when the greatest festival of the Hindus takes place, and when a large number of persons come into it to witness the celebration of the Puja. One is tempted to say that Calcutta is so eminently fitted to be self-governed that the expensive machinery of its government may be dispensed with without much detriment.

THE FRIENDS of the late S. Vejiaragavooloo Chetty Garo held a meeting in Madras for the purpose of founding a memorial as a token of respect to his memory. The following resolution was passed at this meeting:

"That subscriptions be raised for instituting a Prize to be awarded in the manner to be hereafter determined in connection with either Patchiappah's High School or the Hindu proprietary School and for a Portrait to be hung in Patchiappah's Hall."

A Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions.

WE ARE GLAD to note that considerable immigration is going on from Cocanada to British Burma. The local *Advertizer* says that the emigrants work there for one, two or three years, and return with improved habits and means.

MADRAS SEEMS to be quite original in its preparations for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Excellency the Acting Governor has issued instructions to the district officers to have a brief account prepared of each district, through which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is likely to travel during his visit to that Presidency. The whole should not occupy more than 4 pages octavo. The skeleton is as follows:

"Two of the four octavo pages are to contain the name of district, chief town and its population, and a historical *resume* for both Political and Civil: the third page is to state the area of the district, number of villages, population, and information on the following items: *Revenue*, land, salt, stamps, abkarry, local and municipal, rates and taxes, miscellaneous, *expenditure*. Administration, civil, revenue, Judicial, P. W. D., military, education, sanitation, &c., products and local manufactures, exports and imports, etc. The fourth and last page is to contain information regarding the administration: civil revenue and magisterial, Collector and Magistrate, Sub-Collector, Head Assistant, Assistant, Deputy Collector, number of Tahsildars and Subordinate Magistrates, Public Works Department, District Engineer, Assistants, number of Sub-Engineers; Judicial; Military, Commanding, &c., Troops: Regiment.

The London Specials will probably find this *multum in parvo* more interesting and useful than the Prince.

THE PROTECTOR is the devourer. The *Indu Prokash* reports that on the night of the 18th instant at Pathurwat Street the Head Constable of the patrol entered the compound of a rich Telugu shopkeeper in order to commit theft, keeping his subordinate constables outside the house to watch the street there. Fortunately the maid of the house, who was awake at the time, made an alarm, and the Head Constable was apprehended. How often are our Police thieves in disguise!

A MADRAS MUNICIPALITY has made the following amendment in its Bye-laws prohibiting tom-tom in the streets:

"Proposed that the Bye-law sanctioned in G. O., No. 1,143, dated 13th August 1873, prohibiting the beating of Tom-Toms be amended.

The Bye law is evaded by playing Drums classed as "soft" with sticks, and making as much "harsh" noise with them can be got out of the kinds classed as "harsh." Besides, the Bye-law is inoperative as it contains no penal clause. See High Court Proceedings quoted in G. O., dated 31st March 1875, No. 692.

The Commissioners therefore propose the following Bye-law.—

"Parties are strictly prohibited from beating Drums with sticks and playing wind instruments of a harsh description such as Tarais and Horns, within Municipal limits, between the hours 10 P. M. and 4 A. M., without a written permission from the Municipal Commissioners or some Officer empowered by them in that behalf.

Breaches of this Bye-law shall be punishable as provided in Section 163 of Act III of 1871."

If the tom-tom is a nuisance to certain Europeans, the prohibitory order is a greater nuisance to the people.

TUESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.

IT IS stated that Lord Napier lays down the command of the British Army in India next spring and that Sir Frederic Haines succeeds him.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT has offered two valuable prizes—one for the invention of a new material possessing the advantages of plaster, but which will not deteriorate by repeated washings, value 10,000 marks (£500); and the other, value 3,000 marks (£150,) for the discovery of a new method of cleansing plaster casts, statues, &c.

THE FOLLOWING statistics may interest the reader. In England and Wales there is one clergyman or minister to each 718 of the population; in the United States there is one to each 879. In Russia there is a priest to each 323 of the population. In France there is one priest, monk, pastor, or minister to each 235 of the population, or 152,629 in all; in Italy there is one to each 143 of the people, or about 190,000 in all; and in Spain—most blessed of all lands—there is a priest for each 54 of the population or 315,777 in all.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH gives the following prescription to induce sleep:

"The very best method we have yet discoverd is that of counting. Breathe deep and slowly (without any straining effort), and with every expiration count one, two, three, etc., up to a hundred. Some will be asleep before they can count fifty in this manner. Others will count ten, twenty, or thirty, and then forget themselves, and cease counting. In such case always commence again at once. Very few persons can count a hundred and find themselves awake; but should this happen, repeat the dose until cured."

Our prescription is different. Work hard and you are sure to get sound sleep.

DURING M. Janssen's recent visit to Siam, we learn that he had an opportunity of making some interesting magnetic observations in the Peninsula of Malacca. He found that the magnetic equator passes between Ligor and Singora, the inclination being there reduced to zero; and he was also able to find a line of no-variation in a different position from that previously laid down.

THE FOLLOWING statistics of the *spindle power* of the world were given by one of the speakers at the recent debate of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the export duty on long-stapled cotton:

	Spindles.		Spindles.
Great Britain,	... 39,500,000	Holland,	... 250,000
United States,	... 9,415,383	Belgium,	... 800,000
Russia,	... 2,100,000	Spain,	... 1,500,000
Sweden,	... 300,000	Italy,	... 700,000
Austria,	... 1,600,000	India.	... 1,000,000
Germany,	... 5,100,000		
France,	... 5,206,000	Total,	... 69,571,383
Switzerland,	... 2,100,000		

The consumption of cotton is said to be as follows:—

	Bales.		Bales
Great Britain,	... 3,167,000	India.	... 100,000
Continent,	... 2,267,000		
United States	... 1,441,000		6,975,000

WEDNESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

THIS IS the first day of Durga Puja. If almsgiving be the most distinguishing feature of this national festival, commend us to the example of our neighbour, Babu Tarucknath Poramanic. This gentleman, whose daily charities are the most conspicuous in the town, takes a particular delight in charity-giving at this time of the year; he distributed this day sweetmeats and pice to the value of about three annas per head to about 5,000 beggars.

THE PIONEER has received the latest news from Afghanisthan to the effect that orders have been issued for the despatch of two columns from Herat and Balkh to attack the principality of Maimena. Maimena is an Uzbek chiefship some 170 miles north-east of Herat.

THE PESHAWUR Correspondent of the Lahore paper learns that there is at present a Vakeel from the Russian Court at Kabul, who is said to be a Turkoman, sent by the Russian Governor to lay before the Ameer some political propositions. Amongst other things demanded, the Czar wishes a passage through Kabul to India. The terms of the communication, says our contemporary, have been transmitted to the British Government for consideration, while the Russian Vakeel is still awaiting a reply in Kabul.

WE ARE SORRY to hear that the long deferred rains in Rajputana are likely to cause serious distress in that land. We are however glad to learn that rain has at last fallen, though almost out of season, and has filled the tanks and wells. So great had been the previous drought that not only had the grass been burnt up by the sun, but all the tanks had been dried up by the heat and even the wells had lost their usual supplies from natural springs.

THE FRIEND OF BURMA says that an oil-well has been lately successfully worked near Prome by a Chinese merchant named Limtaw to whom the Chief Commissioner has ordered Rs. 1,000 to be given as a reward for his labors.

AT THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION at Mauritius the Chairman referred to the extraction of the fibrous matter of the coco tree, which can be fabricated into rope. Till the present day the leaves of this tree have not been turned to any advantage. We are told that a Company, with the necessary capital, has been started with the object of pursuing this new branch of industry.

WE SEE IT stated that Sir Charles Trevelyan was to be married on the 11th ultimo to a daughter of Mr. Walter Campbell of Sunderland. He is in his sixty-ninth year, was married forty-one years ago to the sister of Lord Macaulay, and became a widower in 1873. It is thirty-three years since he resigned the Bengal Civil Service.

THURSDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.

THIS IS the second day of Durga Puja. The number of beggars who received alms from Babu Tarucknath Poramanic this day was about 5000.

AN IMMENSE quantity of wild honey has been discovered in California. In hauling over some rocks, the workmen on the Cojan Pass came across a deposit of honey; they thrust a pole into it to probe its depth, but to their surprise they found no bottom;—tubs, buckets and barrels were soon filled; but still it flowed. A portion of the rock was blown off, and tons upon tons of honey were disclosed. After exploring the cavity from below, where the bees were found to enter, it was ascertained to extend one-fourth of a mile, and the opinion is, that the whole cavity is full of honey. An ocean of milk has to be discovered, and what is regarded as the fable of the Sastras will be verified.

IT IS REPORTED that a very superior kind of paper has been manufactured in the island of Guadaloupe from the refuse of the sugar-canes.

THE MANUFACTURE of Alligator leather has now become an important branch of industry in America. About 20,000 skins are tanned every year. We wish that the Americans would turn their attention to alligators in Indian rivers.

THE LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH understands that the project of establishing a Professorship of Chinese at Oxford will be shortly brought before the Council.

WE COMMEND to the reader the following extract from a letter published in the *Indian Medical Gazette*:

"It has been lately shown by M. Panceri that certain terminal nerve-cells are the seat of the emission of light. His observations were confined to the light emanating from the nerves of the elytræ of the Polynæ. M. de Quatrefages has also made observations on the phosphorescence of different marine invertebrata, and thinks that the emission of light in certain annelids—in ophiurides and in noctilucæ—is due to the contraction of the muscles. As M. Panceri has demonstrated the emission of light in organs totally destitute of muscles, M. de Quatrefages suggests that the light in these cases may also be due to the excitation of nervous structures

Such observations must necessarily set one a thinking as to whether *animal luminousness* is dependant principally on the nervous system or on the evolution of phosphorescent vapours

The editor adds the following note to the above:

"Whatever the immediate physical conditions, under which the light of "fireflies" is produced, are, there can be no doubt, that phenomenon is under the control of the nervous system. This we have proved by administering chloroform to one of the fireflies so common in Calcutta at this time of year. The flashes first became irregular and then the lamp was extinguished. As the animal revived the light returned, at first feebly and fitfully, and ultimately shone with its pristine glow."

FRIDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

THIS IS the third day of Durga Puja. Babu Tarucknath Poramanic again distributed alms to about 5000 persons to-day.

THE SESSIONS JUDGE of Patna has upheld the conviction of Lalji in the College Riot Case but reduced the sentence from one month's imprisonment and 50 rupees fine, to a fine of rupees fifty only.

THE BEHAR HERALD has the following:

"We announced sometime ago that an affidavit had been made in the High Court by a respectable zemindar for the transfer of a certain criminal case from the file of the Deputy Magistrate of Behar on the ground of ill-feeling. We now hear that the motion has been thrown out, but that as the affidavit contained some serious aspersion against the Deputy Magistrate's conduct, the High Court has asked the District Magistrate to make a formal enquiry into the matter, and to commit the accused to the High Court (Original Jurisdiction) for trial, in the event of the charges being found false. Saturday, the 25th instant, was fixed for the enquiry, and the Deputy Magistrate was asked to attend the Magistrate's court on that day. Mr. Masters, Barrister-at-law, was retained by the complainant to watch the enquiry, but the Magistrate we understand declined to allow him to appear."

THE KHANATE of Khokand, which is about to be occupied by the Russians, has a population of 700,000 souls, who have latterly paid 800,000 roubles a year and a tribute of 300,000,000 cwts. of corn to their ruler. Of the two largest towns of this very fertile country, Khokand has, 60,000, and Namangan 20,000, inhabitants.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the Prince of Wales' suite:

The Duke of Sutherland	...	In no official capacity.
Lord Alfred Paget	...	Temporarily attached to H. R. H.
Sir Bartle Frere, G. C. S. I.	...	" "
Mr. Albert Grey, Private Secretary to Sir B. Frere.		
Dr. Fayrer, C. S. I., in medical charge		" "
Lord Suffield	...	Lord-in-Waiting,
Major-General Probyn		Equerries-in-Waiting.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Ellis		
Mr. Francis Knollys		Private Secretary to H. R. H.
Mr. W. H. Russell. LL. D.	...	Assistant Private Secretary,
Captain Lord Carington, Royal Horse Guards		A. D. C.
Lord Chas. Beresford, R. A.	...	A. D. C.
Lieutenant A. Fitz George, Rifle Brigade		Extra A. D. C.
The Rev. Canon Duckworth	...	Chaplain to H. R. H.
Mr. Sidney Hall	...	Artist
Earl of Aylesford		Extra Equerries,
Colonel Owen William, Royal Horse Guards		

In addition, a taxidermist and botanist, and Mr. Isaacson of the India Office in charge of presents.

A COMPARISON of the grain returns for Assam and Oudh for the same week gives some interesting results. The average price of wheat in Assam was (omitting an exceptional return) 12 seers for the rupee; in Oudh (doing the same) 27 seers; barley in Assam was at 13 seers and in Oudh at 41 seers; gram in Assam was at 10 seers for the rupee, in Oudh 34! Salt shews a difference in favor of Oudh of a seer for the rupee, and firewood (weighing the faggots by the seer) a difference in favor of Oudh of some 60 seers. And yet the people of Assam are said to be far better off than those of Oudh.

SATURDAY, 9TH OCTOBER.

THIS IS the fourth or last day of the Puja. About ten thousand persons collected to-day at Babu Tarucknath Poramanic's doors for alms, and received in sweetmeats and pice 4 annas per head. The distribution commenced at nightfall and ended at about 3 A. M. The Police deserve great credit for preserving order. During the four days of the Puja such crowds of people gathered in this street, but not a single accident occurred.

IT IS STATED that Colonel Baker has addressed a letter in triplicate (to avoid miscarriage) direct to General Kaufmann, offering his services for the command of a Brigade of Cavalry of the Russian army in Central Asia, and binding himself, in case his offer were accepted, to denationalize himself and become a Russian subject. The *Pioneer* makes the following remarks on the above:

"Colonel Baker has been justly or unjustly cast aside by his country. The English army will know him no more. He is not a rich man and cannot afford to be idle; but all honorable professions are closed to him. Society of course, holding itself outraged, would refuse to receive him; and, if he tried to live in a lower state of life, the middle and lower classes, perhaps justly, more furious than his equals, would see him starve. Rejected as he is by his country, he is surely justified in seeking another"

But will Russia take in such a tainted sheep?

IT IS stated that Mr. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary, takes furlough for one year, and that Dr. Thornton, the Punjab Secretary, acts for him.

THE GOVERNMENT of India has forbidden the Government of Bombay to provide for the support of Lock Hospitals by means of registration fees imposed on persons of the class most likely to benefit by Lock Hospitals. The wages of sin are not to be employed on a work of charity and benevolence.

IT SEEMS the Bombay Government have been levying tolls by mistake since 1864, and the Legislative Council has just undertaken to make it all right, not by refunding the money to those from whom it was taken, nor by making the roads and bridges free for ten years to come, but by an act of retrospective legalization. This is honesty.

THE LONDON SPORTING CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* asks, what would the *coonbees* of India think of Rs. 21,000 for a calf? During this week Lord Skelmersdale sold a calf out of the "First Duchess of Oneida" to Mr. Foster of Killhow for 2,000 guineas, and two cows belonging to the Earl of Bective have changed hands for 5,700 guineas, or Rs. 59,750, over half a lakh!

MONDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.

WE SEE it stated that the aggregate amount of topographical and revenue survey executed in India, from 1847 to 1873, was 743,802 square miles, at a cost of £2,902,833.

IN CONNECTION with the prospects of the tea industry in the Jalpigori Duars, the Commissioner of the Rajshahai Division reports that "no soil that has yet been explored for such purpose has proved better adapted for the growth of the plant."

WE READ in the *East* that the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 14,820 as compensation to the Sherpur zamindars, in the district of Mymensingh, for relinquishing their rights of exacting cesses and tributes from the inhabitants of the tracts lying to the north of the boundary between Mymensingh and Garo Hills.

A GERMAN paper expresses uneasiness at the decreasing population of Prussia proper. Between 1861 and 1864 there was an increase of 8,409, but between 1864 and 1867 there was a decrease of 12,922, and between 1867 and 1871 one of 56,440. Allowing for the loss of life in the two last wars and for the Prussian soldiers quartered in France at the time of the census, the loss of population in ten years amounts to 52,200.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY GLAD to learn that rain has fallen in Mysore and that the atmosphere has been cleared up by a thunder-storm, and above all, that cholera is abating. The reservoirs for water have been filled, and the terrible scarcity of water may be said to have now passed away.

THE ACTUAL loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India from the 1st of April to the end of September amounts to Rs. 84,90,210, being Rs. 7,26,442 in excess of the estimated loss.

THE NUMBER of newspaper failures in America during the past year is said to have been over 1,000, with a loss to publishers, subscribers and advertisers of more than £8,000,000.

TUESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

A CORRESPONDENT thus addresses *Native Public Opinion*:

"I was surprised to read in your news-columns a quotation from some other paper to the effect that the young Zemindar of Ettiapuram in Tinnevelly has promised Rs 30,000 for the entertainment of the Prince of Wales at Tuticorin. Now I know that the Zemindar of Ettiapuram is a minor, and his estate is under the management of the Court of Wards: How, under these circumstances, any promise can be received from the youngster by the Government which is placed in a cudiciary relation to him or by any body else, and whether in law he has a right to deal with his property at present are doubts that occur to me. The Government must know the sum is extravagant, considering the estate which pays a Peishcush of only a lac a year, and can the Government, in conscience, sanction such an expenditure of the money of a minor ward? It would look like an attempt to throw the burdens which the Government ought to bear upon minor wards under their charge. If the Prince must be entertained at Tuticorin, the Government must do it, and there is a large non-official European community at that station for whose special benefit a subordinate Court and a European Magistrate are maintained. But Europeans, though the first to dictate what ought to be done, are very sparing in their donations, teaching thereby the ignorant Native of India that he is the greatest fool in the world. As the representative of the Native Public you ought to watch the action of the Government in this instance"

If the facts be as they are represented above, it is a case of gross breach of trust.

A STRICTLY accurate religious census of the world is, of course, impossible, but the numerical strength of the various creeds has been estimated as follows:

Buddhists,	495,600,000
Christians,	399,200,000
Mahomedans,	264,200,000
Hindus,	174,200,000
Jews,	5,000,000
"Heathens,"	111,000,000
Total	1,299,200,000

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary states that French boys are condemned in the Lyceums to 11 hours' work a day, to enable them to pass the bachelors' examination before they are 18 years old. They are deprived of exercise and healthy recreation. Under this educational *regime*, which has been in force since the beginning of the century, the middle classes have undergone, physically and mentally, a notable deterioration. The average height of candidates for the one-year volunteers is below that of the underfed workmen's children. The educational drill in Bengal has had an equally deteriorating effect.

THE GREAT occupation in the United States seems to be that of agriculture. There are 2,984,299 farmers, most of whom own the land they till; and the whole number of people employed in agricultural pursuits is 5,922,471; or 15·36 per cent of the whole population. In England and Wales the percentage is 7·30. Only 2,903,150 of the Americans, or 7·53 per cent, are engaged in manufacturing, mechanical, and mining industries, while the percentage of this class in England and Wales is 22·63. Little over a million of the Americans (1,090,668, or 2·83 per cent.) are employed in commerce and in the transportation of goods; while in England and Wales 3·59 per cent of the people are thus engaged. The whole "professional" class in the United States numbers 450,533, or 1·17 per cent; while in England and Wales this class absorbs 2·41 per cent of the whole population.

AT THE recent Geographical Exhibition at Paris, the fact was brought to light that the organisation of the Chinese Army has been revolutionised by a Frenchman of the name of Pinel.

IN 1814 the United Kingdom possessed only two steam vessels of together 456 tons burden; in 1872 there were on the register 3,662 steam vessels, of which the registered tonnage was over a million and a half tons, or nearly half the whole steam tonnage of the world. Such has been the rate of progress in England!

WEDNESDAY, 13TH OCTOBER.

IT IS STATED that the Government of India will take over the management of the East India Railway Company on the 1st of January 1879—more than three years hence. The Company have stopped further construction of new works.

AN OIL-PRODUCING district has been discovered in Japan. A few months ago a farmer having dug a well in the village of Kurogawa, Echigo, found that it produced kerosine oil. He therefore dug fifteen more wells, from three of which kerosine is produced in considerable quantities daily.

MR. FERDINAND SCHILLER, the ex-King of Port Canning, will return to this country shortly. It is reported that he intends to lay before the Governor General in person, expostulations against His Excellency's policy in permitting the stoppage and confiscation of the Himalaya Mines, in which he is interested, by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, as well as to demand some redress for the injury sustained, which has been vainly solicited in Memorials to the Viceroy fifteen months ago, but never replied to. The Marquis of Salisbury has already recorded that the proprietors "have been most shamefully treated."

PROFESSOR PALMIERI, a Neapolitan chemist, has discovered a new instrument, the diagometer, which will be a great help in determining the adulteration of oils and the admixtures of fabrics and textures. By its means a rapid examination of the substance is made by means of electricity. Professor Palmieri says that the instrument will tell (1) the quality of olive oil: (2) It will distinguish olive from seed oil: (3) It will indicate whether olive oil, although of the best appearance, has been mixed with seed oil: (4) It will show the quality of seed oil. It will detect the admixture of cotton in silk textures. The Chamber of Arts and Commerce of Naples has complimented Professor Palmieri on his discovery.

IT IS STATED that the new railway line to Darjeeling is to be opened on New Year's Day.

THE BOMBAY address to the Prince of Wales will be enclosed in a cylinder of Cutch silver work which will be placed within a casket, designed by Mr. Walton, of black and other woods and gold.

THE HIGH COURT has issued the following circular:

"As considerable misconception has been found to exist upon the point, the Court request that you will inform pleaders who are candidates for the subordinate judicial service, that the formal enrollment of name immediately on qualification as

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B. L., of pleader of the higher grade, gives of itself no claim whatever to be selected, even though a letter intimating that a name has been registered, or the like, may have been received."

The Behar Herald says that a very large estate, belonging to the late Ekbal Bahadur of Gya, has escheated to Government. It is said to be worth 50 or 60 lacs. We should like to know the story of this tremendous escheat.

Thursday, 14th October.

Nothing like leather. The Bishop of Oxford, we read in the English papers, said at a public meeting at Exeter that "he saw in the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to India the possibility—it depended upon ourselves whether we used it or not—of a large acquaintance with what to England was the most important state in the world, and a larger means of influencing it for good," by opening up new channels for conversion. His Lordship in the course of the same speech said that, when Englishmen knew more about India they would find that there were great capacities for conversion, and that eager enquiries were made by large classes of natives as to the meaning, power, and evidence of the Christian religion. Faith is blind.

The Pioneer justly remarks that "the butt of the Bengal's wit is the god of nearly every household in India, so that we are inclined to discern something besides mirthfulness in this caricaturing. If the Dissenters were to represent St. Xavier in ballet costume, we should hardly be inclined to laugh at the cartoon." We hope the hint will not be lost upon our countrymen.

The Paris correspondent of the above journal says that Prince Bismark has given in marriage his only daughter, the Countess Jane Von Bismarck, to the Count Von Eulenbergh, the same playful young gentleman who ran his sword through the Duke of Edinburgh's cook a couple of years ago at Bonn. We are told that she has been almost his sole *confidante* in deep political plans, and has long served as his affectionate amanuensis. It was not her wish to separate from her father, and it was by the Prince's especial desire that she finally consented to become the female chief of a new household. French visitors describe her as a fine, handsome girl, full of life and intelligence, but her countrywomen compliment her as the mistress of a foot long enough for two Englishwomen or four Frenchwomen.

According to the above writer a rat-eating club has been formed in Belgium, and the dull Flemings are feasting on the nasty vermin.

A census of the domiciled Anglo-Indian population of Lucknow, taken by Government, shows that of what are called "poor" adults there are 307 having 267 children, while of those classed as "less poor" there are 289 adults with 148 children. It was ascertained that out of the 224 children of school-going age all but 45 were receiving instruction, and the Director of Public Instruction draws the conclusion that no new schools are wanted in Lucknow for either boys or girls of the class referred to. So the more enquiry is made, the more it is made clear that the present educational machinery is quite sufficient for the "poor whites."

The post of Chief Justice of Ceylon is said to be going a begging, It was offered to Sir Julian Pauncefote on a salary of Rs. 21,000 per annum, but it was declined; it was then offered to Mr. Begbie, a Judge at British Columbia. It is not known whether he will accept the appointment. The first Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court is paid better. He receives Rs. 24,000 per annum.

The Oriental Annual for 1874 has the following description of the Indian natch. Although the natch girls lead an abandoned life, the writer says:

"It must be confessed, that when they are admitted into houses to perform before persons of character, they never in the slightest degree offend against propriety; upon these especial occasions nothing can be more modest than their dress and demeanour, while the gentle grace of their movements and attitudes is often unrivalled. Their dances, generally speaking, are much more decent than those encouraged in the theatres of Europe, which young and innocent girls are permitted to behold, and applaud without a blush; and which, I must confess, with some rare exceptions, are to my judgment far more remarkable for their indecency than for their elegance.

The great charm of the Indian dances consists almost wholly in those elegant, attitudes which they allow the dance to display. You see no prodigious springs no vehement pirouettes no painful tension of the muscles or extravagant contortion of the limbs; none of that exquisite precision of step and pedal dexterity which constitute the chief charm of European artists. You see no violent sawing of the arms, no unnatural curving of the limbs, no bringing of the legs at right angles with the trunk; no violent hops and jerks, and dizzy gyrations. The nautch girl advances gracefully before her audience, her arms moving in unison with her tiny naked feet, which, although not like snow in hue, still "fall on earth as mute," gliding through the evolutions of a simple figure without any of that exertion inseparable from European dances as exhibited before public audiences. She occasionally turns quickly round, by which the loose folds of her thin petticoat are expanded, and the heavy silk border with which it is trimmed opens into a circle round her, showing for an instant the beautiful outline of her form, draped with the most becoming and judicious taste. Although in description the perfections of this style of dancing may appear but negative, their effects are nevertheless positive upon the beholder."

The above does not suffer by comparison with the account given by Bishop Heber.

From a Parliamentary return lately issued, it appears that there are now in the United Kingdom, engaged in the cotton manufacture, 2,655 factories, or an increase of 172 as compared with 1871; 37,515,772 spinning spindles. or an increase of 3,000,000 as compared with 1871; 463,118 power looms, or an increase of about 20,000 as compared with 1871; 479,515 persons employed. or an increase of 29,428 as compared with 1871, being males, over 18,—115,391; females over 13,—258,667; males from 13 to 18,—38,557; children, 66,900.

Friday, 15th October.

It is stated that the Nizam of Hyderabad will spend about a quarter of a crore of rupees for his visit to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and for his reception in his own territory, if His Royal Highness has time to visit it, the Scindia 20 lacs, and the Holkar 3 lacs.

The Friend of Burma states that the King of Burma intends sending representatives to Calcutta to meet the Prince of Wales. The mission will consist of the Kenwoon Mengyee, the Kulla Woon, Mr. Peter Camaratta, and the Wondouk who has been associated with most of the embassies sent to European courts by the present King.

The Madras Government, it is stated, has submitted the names of under-mentioned native gentlemen for appointment to the Civil Service under the new Rules:

1st class.

The Hon'ble V. Ramtengar, Registrar General of Assurances.
Mr. Muthusawmi Iyer, Judge, Madras Small Cause Court.

2nd class.

Mr. S. Vejiaragavulu Chetty.
" D. Tengiah Sastri, Assistant Accountant General.
" V. Kistnama Charriar, Registrar of Books.

Since the submission of the above list the first-named gentleman for the second class has died. When will the Bengal list be published?

Apropos of the rumoured appointment of Sir Frederic Haines to the chief command in India the *Indian Public Opinion* gives the following particulars of that officer's career:

"This distinguished officer was educated at Midhurst, Brussels and Dresden, and entered the Army at the age of twenty, obtaining a commission in 1839 as Ensign in the 4th King's Own Regiment, where he got his promotion as Lieutenant after a year's service. After some six years' service as a subaltern he got his company in 1845. Shortly after he was gazetted a Captain he was transferred to the 10th Foot. Three years later we find him gazetted a Major in the 21st R. B. Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th in 1854, Brigadier in March 1864 and Major General in the following May. General Haines has seen considerable service, both in the field and on the staff. He was all through the Sutlej campaign, including the battles of Moodkee and Firozeshah, where he was severely wounded. He also served in the second Sikh campaign being present at the battle of Ramnagar, the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojrat. During the Crimean War, His Excellency's services were again called into play, and he served right through the siege of Sebastopol being present at the battles of Alma, Balakolava and Inkerman.

During the Sutlej campaign, and we may say the second Panjab campaign, he was on Lord Gough's staff as Acting Military Secretary. in which appointment he was confirmed in 1846. In 1856, when Sir Patrick Grant was appointed to the Madrass Command, he selected Colonel Haines as his Military Secretary, an appointment which the latter held until 1860 when Sir Patrick Grant's tour of office expired, then he returned with him to England Being a good staff officer, Colonel Haines was not kept long out of employment, for a vacancy having occurred on the Staff in Ireland, he was selected by the Horse Guards to fill responsible position of Deputy Adjutant General. After two years' service in this position he was promoted to a Brigade command, and was posted to the Dublin District.

In 1865 the Mysore Division was vacated by General Spencer and General Haines was sent out to take over this command. After a five year's term in this post, he was called to the high appointment of Quarter-Master-General at the Horse Guard's which he left to take up the high appointment which he now so ably fills.

The Bombay Gazette tells us that nine carriages from England for the use of the Prince of Wales have already been landed in Bombay. There are four landaus, two *chors-a-banc*, an omnibus, and two luggage waggons. The carriages are of a lake colour picked out with vermillion, and are decorated with the Prince's plume and coat of arms.

A telegram from Berlin to the *Times*, dated September 12, supplies the following items of news from Central Asia:

"The absence of all news from the Russian Attreck Expedition is at last accounted for. The Expedition arrived at Mulla Kari on the 15th of July, where the troops encamped, the heat being too great to proceed. The march was to be resumed as soon as the summer heat was over. Meanwhile fresh camels and provisions were to come up from Krasnovodsk.

The detachment charged with investigating the ancient bed of the Amu successfully acquitted themselves of their task, inspecting the Usba line all the way from Krasnovodsk to the Sari Kamish swamp on the Khiva frontier.

Khudoyar Khan, the dethroned Ruler of Khokand, has been sent to Orenburg.

The Russian Society for the Promotion of Commerce have petitioned for the establishment of a Mercantile Factory and Depot between Ushak Bendam and Salag Bendam on the West Khiva frontier.

The South Tekke Turcomans, when acknowledging the suzerainty of the Czar early this summer, promised to keep 5,000 horsemen ready to carry out any orders given by the Russian authorities."

A distressing case of suicide by a Hindu widow is reported in the morning papers. She became a widow at 14, and when she died she was 18. She left some letters, which were produced at the Coroner's inquest. We subjoin the following translation:

"I, Sreemuttee Koosum Koomaree, possessing two Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 500 each, do bequeath them to my sister, Kaddum. She can do what she likes with them. I have sold all my jewels, and bought these papers. I give her these of my own free will. I also leave one neck-chain to my brother's wife; and all my other possessions, house included, to my mother. I have Rs. 40 in the house; pay out of this the actual expenses of my funeral, and give the balance to my mother. I have some ornaments mortgaged for Rs. 140. What shall I say to other people? Where my mind is, there I am going." The deceased here expresses deep grief for the loss of her husband. "What is the use of my living? It is not my intention to go astray, and what is the use of my life? The Hindoo religion is very bad in giving early marriage."

"Mother, I leave thee in sorrow. Forgive all my misgivings. I am going long before my time. I could not ask forgiveness in words, and therefore do so in writing. I was destined to die in this manner. Let no one grieve for me. I am fated thus to die. It is no one's fault. Mother, on account of me no one liked you, but now every one will worship you. My aunt, who took care of me, is worth her weight in gold. Take care of her. I am sorry I cannot take leave of her. as I ought. Such has been my fate."

"I, who have taken poison, am in a bad state of mind. There is no grief greater to any one than that of a Hindoo widow. I was only 14 years and 5 months when I was married, and am now only 18. I see no reason for suffering distress of mind any longer. Why has God made me a woman, and why should I suffer so much? On account of shame which may hereafter befal me I am giving up my life. I have not known happiness for a single day since my marriage, and I am therefore giving up my life. I have bought opium through the hands of the little children one and two pice worth at a time, and had accumulated one rupee and five pice worth, which I have taken. I did not send for more through fear of being detected. I have taken nothing more. Show this to all my friends." On the envelop was written the following: "No one should read this during my lifetime, but after my death"

Light and darkness cannot co-exist. Her education was her curse.

Saturday, 16th October.

We are sorry to observe that Babu Srinath Datta residing in London has cut a sorry figure in the columns of the *Times* by his criticisms of the new Tariff in which he has confounded the *ad-valorem* assessment of iron with the Customs duty. Our advice to our young countrymen is in the words of Pope—launch not beyond your depth.

We are glad to see that the Chief Commissioner of Oudh proposes to vary the periods of Revenue kists or instalments in the province and to base them on common sense principle by regulating them with the crops. The number of instalments he proposes is one for *rabi*, two for the *kharif*, and one for sugar-cane.,

The Oriental Figaro has a discourse on bows, headed "varieties in bowing." Bows, says the writer, may be divided into—the bow royal, the bow grand, the gentleman bow, the bow professional, the bow familiar, the bow too-familiar-by-half, the jerry-sneak bow, the would-be-great-man bow, the bow haughty, the bow humble, the tradesman bow. Our contemporary has forgotten one kind of bow—the bow-wow!

The current number of the *Indian Charivari* has an album portrait of Sir William Muir. It is a good likeness. Buck thus concludes the letter-press: "Sir William is eminently a good man, an encourager of education amongst the natives, and an authority on oriental languages, but we think his career can be most aptly described as a display of the loss of revenue, of law, religion and his relations."

We give below the following telegrams of the fortnight:

London, 2nd October.—The *Times* is authorized to state that none of the programmes published, respecting the Prince of Wales' Indian tour, are accurate. Nothing is yet settled beyond Calcutta. The Prince will probably go up-country to Jummoo visiting the camp of exercise at Delhi and some of the native capitals in Northern and Central India. The *Times* publishes a telegram from Rangoon dated 2nd instant stating that Lee See Thae has escaped and been disgraced, and that the officials are torturing the inhabitants of Manwyne and endeavouring to discover assassins of Margary. A Telegram also states that offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Burmah and China.

5th October,—Mr. Wade has notified to the Foreign legations at Pekin that his negotiations with the Chinese authorities have averted the prospect of immediate war. Sir Garnet Wolsely has returned to England. Chinese Agents have arrived in Vienna for the purpose of purchasing smooth-bore bronze guns. The latest advices from Spain state that the Carlists are displaying renewed activity and are bombarding Pampeluno and Saint Sebastian.

Belgrade 4th October.—The Servian ministry have resigned. The legislature supports the pacific policy of Prince Milan. The Foreign Consuls have been instructed to remain at Mostar.

Constantinople, 4th October.—The Sultan has issued a decree, suppressing a fourth part of the tithes and promises fiscal reforms.

London, 8th October.—The Admiralty has suspended the circular which was issued on 31st July, forbidding the reception of fugitive slaves on board Her Majesty's ships. At the Municipal banquet given at Liverpool yesterday, Lord Derby made a speech, deprecating the unwise intermeddling, as well as the excessive indifference in Continental affairs, and declared England's great interest to be the maintenance of peace. Respecting the Herzegovinian insurrection, he said its importance was exaggerated. Leaders would meet with no support from the great Powers and autonomy of insurgent provinces was impracticable on account of difference of religion. Referring to China he said we have interests of our own to press the already extensive interests which may in course of time become incalculably great. He had hoped to have been able to bring news of the peaceable settlement of the Chinese difficulty, but this was not the case, as no decisive intelligence had been received; nevertheless he was hopeful that matters will go well and we must do our best to turn the present collision to good account and put our relations with China on a better footing for the future. He concluded by saying that our demands were moderate and trusted it was our intention to adhere to them.

9th.—Turkish default has produced great excitement on the Stock Exchange, and a heavy fall has taken place in the Turkish, Egyptian and Peruvian bonds. It is stated that Sir Louis Mallet and Clement Colvin will shortly proceed to India on a mission connected with the India Tariffs' Bill. Mr. B. H. Ellis has been gazetted a K. C. S. I.,

11th.—The Prince of Wales started for Paris at eight to-night, being accompanied as far as Calais by the Princess of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught.

12th.—The *Serapis* has made a slow passage to Malta and a special first Engineer has gone to Brindisi to meet her and endeavour to increase her speed. The Cape Ministry have summoned an extraordinary Session of Parliament to consider Lord Carnarvon's proposal to hold a conference for consideration of the scheme for confederation of the South-American States. The French Government have ordered the formation of a territorial army, numbering 1,200,000 men.

13th.—The Prince of wales is now in Paris.

The Admiralty minute disagrees with the opinion expressed by the Court Martial on the late collision, that the loss of the *Vanguard* was attributable to the high rate of speed of the Squadron and considers the accident mainly due to the reduction of the speed of the *Vanguard* and the *Iron Duke's* improperly sheering out of the line. Lieutenant Evans has been dismissed from his ship and Captain Hickley is exonerated. The other findings are approved.

ADVERTING to the Committee lately appointed to report on vernacular text-books for Middle Class and Minor Scholarships the *Pioneer* indulges in a fling at one of its members, which, to say the least, is not particularly creditable to our contemporary. He says "among the Committee especially addressed we notice the name of a distinguished Babu, whose most recent effort in this direction we had not long ago the sad pleasure of criticising at length." Now it so happens that the book noticed is not "one of the most recent efforts" of the Babu, but one that was published a quarter of a century ago, and the critique happened to be so overcharged with mendacious assertions, and mischievous perversions of facts, that a writer thought fit to correct them in a letter addressed to our contemporary, who, however, had not the fairness to publish it. Those who are interested in the question will find the reply in our issue of the 27th ultimo under the heading "A Critic Criticised." Fair play is a jewel, which, however prized in England, is not commons among a certain class of Englishmen in India, and rarely perceptible in their intercourse with the people of this country.

WE OBSERVE that the Hon'ble David Cowie has been re-appointed a member of the Governor General's Legislative Council.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—1. Report on the Administration of the Central Provinces for 1874-75. 2. Report on Civil and Criminal Justice in British India for 1874. 3. Buktrita Koosumanjuli or a collection of speeches and sermons delivered at the Darbhanga Brahma Sumaj by Chunder Sekhara Bose. 4. Vaidanta Prabesha or Introduction to the study of the Vaidanta, by Chunder Sekhara Bose. 5. Sreesti or Creation being sequel to the Vaidanta Prabesha, by Chunder Sekhara Bose. 6. Jatti Mittra or a discussion on caste—corrected and reprinted by Juggamohuna Turkolankar. 7. Kurnaryan Kabya, Part I. by Bulladeba Palit. 8. Vidy Vidya Berodhini. 9. Jail-Durpana Nataka by Dukhinachurn Chuttopadhya.

IF BABU GOURDAS BYSACK has determined to plunge himself deeper and deeper into the mire, no one can help him. Not content with his mad enterprise at the Justices' meeting, he has rushed into print. The other day he, or some one on his behalf, induced the *Indian Mirror* to charge some of his friends with promising him support, and leaving him in the lurch at the last moment. We did not contradict this fabrication out of sheer pity for him in his present plight. Somebody has now gulled the ears of the writer of the Week in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*, who, in his this evening's impression says: "One distinguished Justice, who has been conspicuous in opposing him, had, at all events, not long previously written to him, assuring him "most solemnly" that he might depend on his support." We are in a position to state that the friend, who "most solemnly" promised him support did not break his promise, though he had "most solemnly" told him that he had no chance of success, that if his peccadillos were brought to light there would be no defence for him, and that independent of all considerations he was not the best man for the post. All this could be proved to the letter if the Babu would venture to publish the correspondence. As for the Justice, "who was conspicuous in opposing him", he gave him no encouragement whatever. In his letter which was a reply to his solicitation, he distinctly said that he could not and would not pledge his vote to him, though he said so in polite terms such as one gentleman should use towards another, and we challenge him to produce that letter in its entirety. Then in the half a dozen visits, which the Babu paid to this Justice, the latter remained firm, and repeatedly declined to promise him support simply because he did not consider him an eligible man. He received the same rebuff from other leading native Justices, to whom he addressed his supplications, but who would not sacrifice public duty to private feelings. But he would not take the advice of his best friends, and rushed in, saying that he would go in defiance of them, and if he has got his due he must thank himself for it. We make these disclosures not without great reluctance, but if the Babu will be drowned, we can't help it.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1875.

THE INDIAN TARIFF.

WE ARE not surprised that the new Indian Tariff Act has not given satisfaction in England. In the first place it was introduced and passed under unfavorable circumstances. The Council was sitting in Simla away from the seat of public opinion. It is true that a Committee consisting of officials and merchants had been appointed to consider the subject, and that the Government measure was based upon their report. But native opinion had been altogether ignored. Not a single native merchant from all India was appointed to the Committee, although it was well known that natives were vitally interested in the main question. There was a keen effort being made by natives for the manufacture of cotton goods, and Manchester was notoriously jealous of it. Then when the Council met there was not a single non-official or native member present. As well might the Governor General have passed the Act without summoning his Council, that is as an Ordinance. Usually financial measures requiring the sanction of the Legislative Council are submitted as a part of the Budget, but Lord Northbrook has, we cannot say wisely, done away with the system of submitting to and discussing the Budget in the Legislative Council. We admit that that system had its disadvantages. The annual changes in the fiscal policy of Government tended to unsettle the public mind and to generate distrust in the administration of the finances. But the Budget need not be always a signal for fresh taxation. We are aware that under the Act of Parliament only those measures should be submitted to the Legislative Council, which might require its sanction, but the usage since Lord Canning's time has been to invite public discussion of the Budget, and the discontinuance of it could not but be detrimental to the true interests of both the Government and the people. In this country where public opinion is not sufficiently strong to assert its proper influence, it is the duty of the Government to develope that opinion as far as practicable. As the *Times* says, "in the course of a couple of hours changes of a grave and important nature were made, of which no one outside the official members of Council had before the least suspicion." We admit that a Tariff Act ought not to be heralded with the usual flourish of trumpets like an ordinary Act of the Legislature. On it depend many important interests and speculations, and a premature publication of its contents without the authority of the Legislature might lead to disastrous consequences. Such a measure ought to be passed under suspension of the standing orders, and the Governor General was therefore perfectly justified in passing the law in one sitting, in accordance with recognised practice. But he might have avoided the scandal, which the hurrying on of the Bill has created, if he had brought it forward in Calcutta, and made it also a pretext for the submission of the Budget to the Council. This as regards the manner of passing the Bill. The accidents which have detracted from its merits would not, however, have been made so much of, if His Excellency had not deliberately, as we have observed above, ignored native opinion, particularly when we remember that the strongest point in his administration is that he seldom acts in defiance of it. In passing the Bill he proclaimed that he had only one consideration in view, namely, the true interests of the people, and yet he did not for a moment think of consulting those who were in a position to advise him as to the real sentiments of the people on the subject.

With regard to the real merits of the New Tariff we must confess that they have been misunderstood or mischievously misrepresented in England. That great Indian bore Sir George Balfour has taken the lead in this matter. As usual he flounders and confounds the question of the customs duties with the land tax. In the first place he would not have a uniform commercial policy for all India. He says: "the territories to which the sea coasts belong are divided into four separate Governments—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Burmah—each with interests so very different as to render it unwise to have a uniform tariff so as to bring the whole of India under one hard and fast set of taxes which the Calcutta officials delight in enforcing throughout all India with that spirit of officialism which has so largely grown up with centralization in Calcutta and subordination in the Provinces." If this were true then the sooner the aggregate British Indian Empire were broken up in too separate satrapies the better. Why then keep up a central power like the Government of India thinking and acting for the whole Empire? Would it be conducive to the convenience of the commercial world to have different Tariff tables for the different provinces? Nothing could be more confounding and embarrassing than such disjunctive legislation. Sir George Balfour wishes to partition the Indian Empire into four divisions for commercial purposes, namely, Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Burmah, but to be consistent he ought to remember that the Bengal Presidency alone comprises five local Governments namely, Bengal, North Western Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and no one can affirm that the condition of these five provinces is homogeneous. The question of decentralizing the commercial policy of the Empire is so impracticable and absurd that it is useless to discuss it. The arguments of Sir George Balfour upon other points is on a par with his reasoning upon this. He would declare the coasts of India free to trade, but, says he, "if that be considered too great a jump let us have at least as much freedom as practicable, and, as I shall now show we can give effect, in a large degree, to your suggestion of retaining the duties on imports on as few classes as possible. With the chance of loss of £219,000, the duty paying classes of goods could be reduced to nine classes at Bombay, and to six of these classes in Bengal, and to four of these classes in Madras, and to three of these classes in Burmah, and probably out of about 374 articles enumerated in the new tariff as subjected to specific rates of duty, there will only be about 20 or 30 articles included under the above nine classes. By narrowing the articles liable to duty, we narrow the future inquiry as to whether these few articles subjected to Customs ought to be taxed, and taking the Bombay nine classes of duties as the then most numerous, I find that fruits and vegetables, which yield revenue to the four Governments, actually yield £19,603 in Bombay, and a little more than £4,200 in the three other Governments, and that sugar and saccharine substances yield, at Bombay, £35,731, and less than £2,500 in the three other Governments." And the loss in revenue he would compensate by raising the land tax. He says, "from this tax and other principal sources of revenue, including Bengal, we can, with reason, expect to raise a revenue far higher than that which we collect from our Customs, and by abolishing these impeding taxes we should be forced to encourage and develope the measures

to improve our other sources of revenue. I fully believe that we could give relief to the Zemindars of Bengal by actually increasing their direct taxes while freeing Calcutta from all Customs duties." Sir George Balfour must have studied the question of the land tax in India to little purpose, if he thinks that the whole of the customs revenue can be easily replaced by the increase of the land assessment. Already the cry comes from almost all the provinces that the pressure of the land tax is clogging the springs of industry. In the North West and in the Punjab Settlement enquiries are going on, and in Bombay a reduction has been ordered and a commission is sitting to make further enquiries which we doubt not will result in further reduction. Sir George holds up Madras as a model province, but there the ryotwarry settlement has reduced the people to a dead level of pauperism. We are surprised that an old Indian like Sir George in the face of these facts advocates increase of the land tax so much so as to compensate the loss of the Customs revenue.

It cannot be denied that by repealing the export duties except on three articles in which the country has a sort of monopoly Lord Northbrook has acted as a sound and far-seeing statesman. This measure will go a great way in encouraging the external trade of India and consequently the national industry. Its effects cannot be realized at once; we must trust to time and experience. It could not of course be expected that Manchester or the English public at large would properly appreciate this policy. Only one paper of note has had the candour to tell the truth about it. The *Saturday Review* says:

> "In all financial measures, the "true interest of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard." Lord Northbrook then went on to apply this canon to the Indian Customs tariff, as it stood at the date of his speech. The export duties levied upon articles of Indian produce were utterly indefensible. Of the nine articles on which it was formerly levied, six have been exempted by the Tariff Act. One of these is manufactured cotton, upon which the export duty pressed with peculiar weight. In all cases it put Indian piece goods at a disadvantage in foreign markets, and in cases where the goods were manufactured from foreign cotton which had already paid an import duty, it put them at a double disadvantage. It will hardly be maintained, even at Manchester, that the Indian Government is bound to check native manufactures because they happen to employ the same raw material which had made the fortunes of Lancashire."

If Lord Northbrook had stopped here he would have carried the sympathy of all thoughtful and impartial men. But the great blot on his new commercial policy has been the duty on long-stapled raw cotton. India and England in one voice condemn it. Even the *Saturday Review* is constrained to say that "it may be objected perhaps that this principle of selecting articles for taxation conflicts with Lord Northbrook's rule that the true interest of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India have to regard. If the import duty on manufactured cotton is imposed solely for the sake of revenue, the Government of India owes no reparation to Manchester. Why then should it undertake to tax a particular kind of raw cotton, and thus place an additional obstacle in the way of this kind of cotton being employed in Indian manufactures? It is certainly unfortunate that the duty should have been determined on while the Legislative Council was sitting at Simla, and was consequently unable to hear the opinions of the native members on the industrial results of its imposition." This duty has not satisfied Manchester, while it has discredited the really sound policy which distinguishes the New Tariff Act.

While on this subject we notice that two members of the Indian Council are about to be deputed to India to confer with the Viceroy on the subject of the New Tariff. What is the meaning of this move? Does it imply a conflict of opinion between the Governor General and the Secretary of State on the subject, or is it the result of Manchester pressure? Whatever the cause we hope the true interests of the people of India, which Lord Northbrook says have alone guided him in his new commercial policy, will not be sacrificed. We hope the destiny of India will not be settled at the dinner table or even at the Council table with the doors and windows shut to the public. Whatever may be contemplated or decided upon, it ought to be discussed in broad day-light, in the full blaze of public opinion, before any action is taken.

ENTERPRISE—AN EXAMPLE.

ABOUT thirteen years ago there arrived in this country a young Yankee gentleman of stalwart frame, with good business habits, thorough self-possession, and a happy knack of winning the good will of those with whom he came into contact. His name was Richard Macallister. He was indentured on Rs. 200 a month as an assistant to Mr. Ladd, the Lord of the Ice-House of Calcutta. For five years he drudged on in this capacity, and in 1867 he was appointed Manager of the Ice-House in succession to Mr. Ladd. The Tudor Company to whom the Ice-House belongs had also a large trading business, which Mr. Macallister conducted with great success, in recognition of which he was permitted to trade on his own account whilst in the service of the Company. By a curious coincidence of circumstances a young native gentleman, respectable by birth, feeling, and character, Babu Mahendranath Das of this town, had at about the time Mr. Macallister had joined the Ice-House, taken employment in it, and the two assistants became fast friends. When the latter commenced trading, he associated his native friend with it, and went on most successfully. In about 1869 he proceeded home and returned with greater powers from his principals. In 1871 he resigned the Ice-House, and applied the vast resources of his mind to new ventures. Coming from that land of enterprise, the United States, he threw his Yankee spirit into manufacturing industry, and with the capital he had amassed, and with his fertile brain he started projects, which have already proved eminently successful, and for which still greater success seems to be in store. He established Jute Mills and Cotton Mills, formed joint-stock companies to carry them on, and has thus been able in some way or other to employ and support ten thousand men per diem. The capital employed in these undertakings is enormous. The Bowrea Cotton Mills originally established by Messrs. Brightman and Co., are valued at 18 lacs; the Jute Mills in the neighbourhood at 14 lacs; the Sealdah Jute Mills 19 lacs; the Ghosery Flax Mills 8 lacs; Barrakur Coal Mines one lac and a half, and 19000 acres of tea lands in the Darjeeling Terai about two lacs, making a total of 62½ lacs. In these Joint Stock and private concerns Mr. Macallister we believe owns one-third the aggregate shares. Thus in the course of thirteen years the American Assistant, who began his career on Rs. 200 a month, has by dint of enterprise, perseverance, and intellect risen to the position of one of the foremost capitalists in India. Here is an example for our countrymen. In Mr. Macallister they see what energy and enterprise can achieve.

During the Puja holidays we were invited to spend a day at the Bowrea Mills, and we heartily enjoyed it. The party was pretty strong, about thirty in number, to all and every one of whom Mr. and Mrs. Macallister shewed the utmost attention. From the time we left the steam launch to the hour when we re-embarked such were the courtesy, kindness, and joviality of the master of the house and his family that not one of us felt for a moment that he was in a strange place or in the company of persons of a different nationality. Every body felt himself quite at home. Mr. Macallister became for the nonce a Bengali, and cheerfully entered into the Bengali's ideas of comfort and enjoyment. He shewed the company every part of the large establishments at Bowrea, explained to them the mysteries of the mechanism, which converts the cotton into twist, and the twist into cloth, the coarse jute into fine jute, and the prepared jute into thread and gunny cloth. We have neither time nor space to describe in detail the different adjuncts of the mills at work, but we may observe that the cheerful activity, with which men, women, and children worked together, was really gladdening to the heart. About three thousand and two hundred persons are employed at the Bowrea Mills daily, and their wages vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 per head. Regular villages have been formed in the Bowrea estate, which measures about 1000 bigas of land, consisting of well built huts constructed by the Company for the accommodation of the operatives and their families. No rent is charged for these huts, which are both built and maintained by the Company; there is a hospital kept at their expense, at which medical treatment and medicine are offered gratis to the people working at the mills as well as to neighbouring villagers; the health of the people is generally good as the hospital returns shew, and Mr. Macallister, who fully appreciates true economy in the preservation of the good health of his laborers, himself superintends the sanitation of the place. There is a large garden on the grounds and a good number of tanks, in which the operatives are allowed to angle once a week. Ordinarily the number of working hours for the men is nine, but those who work by jobs and contract, work sometimes for greater or less number of hours as it suits their own wishes, interests, and convenience. On this point Mr. Macallister expressed surprise that English philanthropists from an ill-judged sentimentality should seek to impose restrictions upon employers of labor in India. He hoped that they would be left alone. Manufacturing industry in this country was in its infancy, and if the English public should meddle with them, they would only muddle. He observed that the laborers were quite happy under existing arrangements, as we had visible proofs of it at the Bowrea mills, and that they as well as the capitalists would suffer, if they were arbitrarily and capriciously interfered with. He pointed out that the labor at the mills suited the Bengali very well. The manager of the jute factory said that the Bengali had all the endurance and patience of the English operative, and that if he could bring the same amount of application which distinguished the latter, he would be unsurpassed. On the last-mentioned point the Bombay operative seems to be superior. We saw several Bombay men at work in the Cotton mills of Bowrea, and were told that as they had received a good training, and possessed much application, they were useful in directing their brethern of Bengal. By far the most gratifying feature in the mill labor at Bowrea was the cheerfulness with which the children worked. They did not seem to feel in the least the restraint of task. They worked with all the freedom and vivacity of children on the playground. We saw a bevy of children work at a series of knots for jute thread, and they finished the task with an agility of which we had no idea that Bengal boys were capable. It did not take them 30 seconds to tie the knot. They fell upon it as a friend remarked like a flight of locusts, and one series done they passed on to the other and so on with the same briskness. The machines employed were those called rope-driving machines, and their beauty consisted in the utter absence of noise or greasing. Water has been laid on in the mills, and it is lifted up to a height of 120 feet by high pressure. We had pressure applied in our presence, and the water rose above the highest chimney, which was 120 feet. The water-men played a match before us, and greatly contributed to the amusements of the day by producing an artificial rainbow. We were told that gas was also being laid on. We have said that we were shown the different processes of cloth-making, and several pieces of manufactured cloths of different descriptions and sizes were presented to us for examination. The texture was very good, and if the finish was not so superior as that of Manchester manufactures, it was simply because Mr. Macallister does not stoop to the artifice of adulteration. The mule twist was also excellent; perhaps the reader is not aware that Bowrea particularly excels in 20's, the supply of which from England has now wholly ceased. The Bowrea mills produce twist up to 50's, beyond which the Indian cotton is not sufficiently fine for manufacture. We were glad to learn that the cotton goods turned out at Bowreah are already in good demand in the country. They find a ready market not only here but also in Bombay and British Burma. There are now 44,000 spindles at work

at the Bowrea mills. Of course the manufactures of Bowrea are susceptible of great improvement, and Mr. Macallister seems to be fully alive to it. Need we say that we wish him every success.

We have headed our article—Enterprise—An Example, and we have done so deliberately. The bare facts which we have given above ought to commend it to our countrymen with tenfold more eloquence than any words we could command. Mr. Macallister and others, who are working in the same line, have introduced a revolution in our national industry, and it is our fervent wish that it may be followed up by our countrymen. In Bombay they have already achieved great success in this direction, and surely what Bombay has done Bengal may do. Our countrymen on this side of India cannot be too often reminded of the good old saying—nothing venture nothing have. Bountiful nature has placed at their disposal boundless resources, and they must blame themselves if they fail to utilize them.

GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE OF NATIVE LIVES.

So far back as the 22nd October 1872 Sir Richard Temple, as Financial Member of the Governor General's Council, drew up a minute proposing the formation by the Government of India of a system of life assurance mainly for the benefit of those natives of India who may desire to avail themselves of it. This was followed up by two other minutes dated the 9th April and 23rd June 1873 respectively with a view to revive the proposal and give it a more definite shape. These minutes were made the basis of a circular from the Government of India, in which occur the following queries:

"If the Government of India were to undertake the assurance of lives of natives and others, that is, were to engage to pay a certain sum on the death of the subscriber in consideration of his paying a certain rate of subscription during his life, on the principal that has for long been adopted by private companies for the assurance of European lives, would such a project be regarded by the natives as beneficial? Would it be considered by them as a benefit, as being a measure affording them the means of providing for their families, the said provision being insured by the security of the Government itself?

Ought the rates of subcription (premium) charged by Government to be fixed slightly in excess of the average of the rates charged by private companies for European lives, or would it suffice for Government to charge for native lives the same rates as the average rates of European lives?

Do you think that much difficulty would be experienced in regard to the preliminary steps to the assuring of native lives by a Government Life Assurance Department, such as the proof of the age of the applicant, the obtaining satisfactory reference from him, the medical examination, the regular payments of his premia, the evidence of his death, &c., &c.?

What amounts should you be inclined to consider the proper minimum and maximum for which any one individual might be allowed to insure his life, so as to secure to the poor native a pittance for his survivors, and the middle class man a moderate competency for his family? For instance, it may be assumed that a minimum should be Rs. 500 and the maximum either Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000; in other words, that a man should not be able to insure his life for less than Rs. 500 or for more than Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000. Have you any suggestions to make in respect to these amounts?

Would you make all natives, both those in the Government service and those not in the service, eligible for life assurance by the Government?

The objections catechised above may be thus summarized: The absence of vital statistics of native life, the uncertainty of the data for the ascertainment of the age of natives, the great possibility of the boon being availed of by a very small section of the native community, namely, the educated natives of the Presidency towns only, the apprehension that the cost of management would bear a large proportion to the income, the discredit that would be cast on the Government in the event of the scheme proving abortive, and lastly the special difficulties in the way of procuring necessary certificates of death. There is another objection which relates to the impropriety of Government entering into competition with private Assurance Societies if the contemplated measure include Europeans and Eurasians. The last objection requires no answer as the scheme does not affect Europeans and Eurasians, to whom private assurance companies are open. With regard to the other objections, the first and the only one which has some weight, is the difficulty of obtaining reliable statistics of native life. The registration of births and deaths was until now unknown in this country, and even now it has been introduced in some of the principal towns only, where however it is very imperfect and hardly reliable. But in the present state of our information on the subject we must go upon personal testimony, and of all others that of the doctors alone is admissible and to a certain extent credible. The records of court on the testamentary side and the pension list are another guide. With these materials some tables of native life may with tolerable accuracy be constructed. As for the objection that because the practice of assurance is something new, to which the people of this country are not accustomed, and they will therefore be slow or backward to avail themselves of the boon, it would with equally good reason apply to many other schemes quite incomprehensible to the native of average intelligence, but undoubtedly beneficial in their scope and tendency. Up to this day not a single uneducated native has any idea of the mystery by which *Khubbur* is transmitted by the wire, and if the introduction of the electric telegraph had been deferred until the people had appreciated it, one of the greatest blessings of modern civilization would have been denied to it. The same remarks apply to the Railway, the Gas, the Bridge, the Water Supply, and many other appliances of Western civilization, and we do not see why the scheme of life assurance should be treated as an exception. As a knowledge of the plan will spread and as its objects and advantages will be practically realized, applicants will flock in from different parts of the country. We have already two annuity funds in Bengal founded by natives, we allude to the Hindu Family Annuity Fund and the Christian Family Annuity Fund, both of which have already met with fair success, and that success would have doubled if there had been with respect to these the same guarantee on the score of security as that possessed by institutions supported and patronised by Government. As for the ascertainment of age the date of the birth of natives of Bengal, especially Hindus, may be obtained by reference to the horscope, and that of death in many cases by the administration certificate of a court of law and the collateral testimony of two or more respectable neighbours. It is difficult to restrain smile at the puerility of the objection that the system of assurance will furnish motive for shortening life. How—by suicide or by living on half rations?

There will be one strong inducement for the middle class native to contribute to a fund, which has the recommendation of Government support, and which consequently holds out the sure prospect of some sort of provision for his family. This class of people mostly live from hand to mouth, and with their limited income saving is out of the question. If there be a spare rupee in the box they do not and cannot undergo the privation of denying themselves any indulgence which that rupee may afford. Long before the month is out every pice of their earning is gone and by the time the next pay-day arrives they are in debt. If these men enter into an engagement to make a certain payment monthly or periodically, they will not run the risk of beaking that engagement for fear of forfeiting their past contributions, while the payment itself will not materially alter their pecuniary condition. Only there will be no money left to fritter away in some idle gratification. It needs be borne in mind that Western ideas and feelings, which have widely disseminated with western education, have greatly loosened the bonds of the Hindu family system, and that social order, which hitherto contributed to the maintenance of the family as a compact body through good report and evil report, in sunshine and in rain, is gradually crumbling down. This is the reason why we consider Sir Richard Temple's scheme of life assurance as calculated to prove eminently beneficial. We have, however, one suggestion to offer. Instead of limiting assurance to bonuses or lump sums only we would combine with it the system of annuity. Lump sums falling into the hands of women and children not accustomed to the use of capital might be squandered away in no time, not to say that they might be cheated by designing relatives and seeming friends, and the result would be that they would be doomed to the same pauperism, against which it was the object of the assurer to provide, but annuities payable periodically will ensure to them a subsistence for the term of their lives and that in spite of themselves. There is another consideration which makes this modification desirable. A lump sum paid on the death of the assurer would be altogether lost to the fund, while an annuity when it has been earned would be doled out in small sums and the interest on the capital would run. As to the amount of premium to be paid by natives we submit that a mean between the premia charged by the European Assurance societies for civil and military lives may be a safe course. The scheme has originated from enlightened benevolence and a thoughtful observation of the changes, which have come over native society under the influence of Western civilization, and if Sir Richard Temple can carry it into execution, he will have conferred a signal benefit upon the country.

DR. FALLON'S NEW HINDUSTANI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

Much has been done, during the last two years, to quicken public expectation in favour of this work. The promises made in its Prospectus were the most attractive; some of the leading Anglo-Indian papers spoke in the highest terms of praise of what it would prove to be; and testimonials, more or less positive, from several distinguished scholars, such as Max Muller, De Tassy and Muir, were produced to secure for it public confidence and support. The result, however, as far it can be judged from the first part of the work just out, is not commensurate with what had been promised or expected. When a new undertaking is proposed it is usual—and indeed is often necessary—to condemn, in some way or other, all former undertakings of the kind to justify the attempt; and prospectuses are, in these days of "high fallutin," somehow akin to puffing advertisements; but keeping in mind the fact that Dr. Fallon brought to bear on his work a high order of scholarship and the ripe experience of many years' constant association with the people of this country, we had calculated upon something considerably superior to the dictionaries of Forbes and Thompson; and this, if the work be completed in the style it has been begun, will not, we regret to say, be realized. We are told in the Preface that "the chief features of the present work are the prominence given to the spoken and rustic mother tongue of the Hindi speaking people of India; the exhibition, for the first time, of the pure, unadulterated language of women; and the illustrations given of the use of words by means of examples selected from the every-day speech of the people, and from their poetry, songs and proverbs, and other folklore." In further explanation of the first of these "features," it has been said "The agricultural class, the *banya* (grocer), *bazzaz* (cloth merchant? dealer) *dallal* (broker or tout), *chamar* (worker in leather), *kunjra* (green grocer), the *banjara* (carrier), *bhatiyara* (sarae or innkeeper), *nai* (barber), *chabuk-sawar* (jockey), *patang-baz* (kiteflyer), *juari* (gambler), *kanjar* or gipsy tribe, *bhat, dom, gavval, bhand, naqqal, nat, bhanumati* (bards, musicians, players, acrobats, jugglers,) and other large sections of the people have all their peculiar idioms, many of which constitute the very pith and marrow of the popular language." This would show that the object of the work was not only to give the vocables of the Hindustani as a language, but of all the dialects and idioms current among particular sections of the Hindi-speaking races,—or, in other words, not only to produce a dictionary of the language, but of all the slang, cant, provincialisms, vulgarisms, corruptions, and secret media of oral communication devised by the different lower orders of the people. As a literary curiosity such a work would doubtless be a remarkable one, for from Johnson to Webster, we believe, no lexicographer has yet attempted it in English, the renowned "forty" of the French Institute failed to produce it in French, and there is not a trace of it in the great German dictionary of the brothers Grimm, and thus Dr. Fallon's work will be some thing the like of which no where else and in no other language has yet been produced. But the question will have to be asked—are these new "features" necessary or legitimate? Slang and cant and

vulgarisms are not, until they are by universal usage embodied in the current speech of the great bulk of the people, integral elements of the language, and when they are so embodied, they cease to be slang and cant. We, as foreigners, may not be able to speak with any authority on the constitution of the English language, but we shall be surprised indeed if any educated Englishman would say that cant words like *bone* for "good," *gammy* for "unfavourable" and *flummuxed* for "dangerous," as common among cadgers, should be reckoned as elements of English speech. In the same way reversed words or back slangs of secret idioms, such as *dlog* for "gold," *doog* for "good, *birk* for "crib" or a house, or nick names like Mrs. Harris for the *Morning Herald* newspaper, or corruptions in pronounciation like Sarah Gamp's *werry* for "very" or *wale* for "vale," or the more widely current *bimeby* for by and by would ever be deemed fit vocables for a comprehensive dictionary of the English language. The misplacement of aspiration is a common enough vice of the Cockney and the lower orders of Englishmen generally, but no one has ever found the words *orse* for "horse" or *hart* for "art" in Johnson or Webster. Abbreviations are likewise the causes of many slang terms, such as *cantab* for Cantabregiensis, *griff* for Griffin, *hyps* for hypochondriasis, but these have not yet found a place in a respectable dictionary. Words proceeding from the uncultivated vocal organs of boors and illeterate persons drop thick, clumsy, and undefined in a manner almost unintelligible, to a foreigner while from trained throats they come out with a high-pitched distinctness some times degenerating into a drawl, and if both be phonetically reproduced the same words will appear in totally different shapes, but no lexicographer will for a moment think of accepting them as different vocables. "How melodious and drumlike," exclaims an able writer on slang, "are those vulgar corruscations *Rumbumptious, Slantingdicular, Splendiferous, Rumphagious* and *Ferricadouzer*. What a "pull" the sharp-nosed lodging-house-keeper thinks she has over her victims if she can but hurl such testimonies of a liberal education at them when they are disputing her charges and threatening to *absquatulate*." But can these and hundreds and thousands of others which are thriving in different nooks and corners and rapidly propagating their species, in any sense be called the spoken and rustic mother tongue of the English speaking races of Great Britain? If not, *mutatis mutandis* what is true of the English is equally true of the Hindi. Cant and corruptions and vulgarisms are no more the mother tongue of the people of Hindustan than they are of any other language; and no amount of sophistry and philological jugglery can make them so. It may be all very well for foreigners intent upon credit for profound knowledge among their own countrymen to parade a knowledge of slang, cant and vulgarisms of dialects of which their countrymen know nothing; and for a sensational advertizement to make a new ware easily salable, it may serve its purpose; but it is just what we were not prepared to receive from a person in the position of Dr. Fallon; and as a question of philology or lexicography we think it quite beside the point. The learned doctor will doubtless try to gibbet us for our perverseness in maintaining that wrong spelling is not necessarily a new idiom, as he has done one of his assistants who offered to correct the spelling of some rustic proverbs, but we have the satisfaction to know that if the learned gentleman had to compile a new English Dictionary he would not copy Artimus Ward's spelling, or reproduce such a phrase as "drie deh na bakka, dem holi wan beauriloft na Canna na Galilee, en mamma va Jesus been ce dapeh," which literally translated would mean "three days after back, them hold one marriage in Canua of Galelee, and mamma of Jesus been there" as the rustic mother tongue of the English. We do not for a moment deny that there are many words in the popular language which have not yet been included in any dictionary of the Hindi, but which should be; we are also free to confess that in course of usage slangs ran into cants, cants into technical terms, and technical terms into ordinary words of a language but there is a wide difference between slang or cant *in si* and what has passed through many migrations and become current speech—between the secret language and cant of the Dom and the Nat—of gamblers and jugglers and gypsies,—and the language of the bulk of the people; and whatever they are, it is not for a foreigner like Dr. Fallon or any other person in a high position, moving in the upper circles of society, to find them out, and mark their distinctions. From the few specimens we have of such words in the first part of the work we feel convinced that the attempt to weed the primitive words from slang will prove sadly abortive.

We may say the same of the second head of Dr. Fallon's programme—namely "the pure, unadulterated language of women." Not being a written speech it has to be collected entirely from the mouths of those who are secluded in the inmost recesses of the zenana, and, though Byron says:

> "'Tis pleasing to be school'd in a strange tongue
> "By female lips and eyes—that is I mean,
> "When both the teacher and the taught are young;

and in the last century opportunities for such schooling for Europeans were largely created and utilized, we are loath to believe that the learned Doctor has acquired from such a tutor or tutors his knowledge of Indan feminine idiom. His Pandits and Maulavis he condemns as utterly worthless as guides in this respect, and under any circumstance they are not in a position or willing to produce their domestic idioms unalloyed. No man has ever written a book in which he has been able to produce the true feminine rustic speech in its accuracy. In Europe, where the intercourse between the two sexes is so perfectly free, the man-novelist is never so successful in producing true feminine idiom as a woman, and in India where that intercourse is wanting, it is all but impossible. Again, among the fallen sisterhood of India, there are current various systems of back slang, of words peppered with useless letters, and secret dialects which none but the initiated can know, and they are different in different places among the gypsies, jugglers, and gamblers; they are preserved with such care that no foreigner can know any thing of them unless he joins the different professions or guilds. We feel certain, therefore, that the promises made under this head are not at all likely to be realised; and the specimens produced in the first part show clearly, that the Doctor has been sadly imposed upon by his assistants, and, been made the medium of imposing on the public, for his so-called examples of women's language are no other than ordinary samples of man's speech.

Dr. Fallon accounts for the introduction in his work of "words which are conventionally regarded as "abusive, indelicate or obscene," by saying "that the present work is not a mere dictionary; but, as before set forth, a work which should faithfully depict the life of the people—their occupations and pleasures, with their modes of thought and feeling as reflected in their language and literature." The poet says:

> "Immodest words admit of no defence,
> "For want of decency is want of sense."

We do not, however subscribe to this dictum; nor are we so prudish as take exceptions to such words on such a ground, for we believe such words are integral parts of every national language, and should not be excluded from a comprehensive dictionary. But the charge against the Doctor is not that he has introduced such vocables in his dictionary, but that he has introduced obscene language to illustrate the meaning of very inoffensive words, and for this we can find no defence. We also take leave to doubt that such language can "faithfully" or in any way "depict the life of the people." Stray examples quoted to illustrate the meaning of particular words can no more produce a faithful picture of the life of the people, than a number of bricks taken at random from a ruin can denote the architecture of a building. They may mislead and do mischief, even as the half-a-dozen of specimens quoted by the author has done, by convincing the writer of the Week in the *Saturday Evening Englishman* that the zenana women of Hindustan revel in obscene language, but they cannot subserve the cause of truth. At any rate we are supremely sceptical of the truth of the axiom which the Doctor so positively lays down that without a knowledge of the obscene language of a country "the lawgiver legislates in the dark; the educationist frames systems of education which do not educate; the philanthropist and Christian Minister only beat the air." As cause and effect, we think, the supposed relationship of obscene language to legislation, education and philanthropy would be as cogent, as that of the theory which would make out that because tongs and shovels are cheap therefore is the Prince of Wales coming to India.

But to turn now from the Preface to the text. We have only thirty-two pages of it before us, and they include somewhat less than one-eighth of all the vocables beginning with the first letter of the alphabet; but we have enough in them to show that the work has not been got up with that care and judgment which the public had a right to expect from an editor of Dr. Fallon's reputation. The arrangement is throughout faulty; the leading words are put within the body of the line, and not prominently apart from the line to attract the eye; the punctuation is defective; the grouping of the meanings unmethodical; and the spelling not always reliable. We do not wish to quarrel about the derivations from the Sanskrit which in a Hindustani writer we cannot expect to be always or even generally correct; but we do think, that when a Sanskrit word is appealed to there should be such a word extant in the language, and this is not the case with *phana* "froth" *uttha* with a long vowel "to stand up" (p. 18) (32) *ada* "to take" (p. 12) &c., &c. But what we have most to complain of, are positive errors, reprehensible omissions, misleading interpretations, and imaginary or vicious deductions, made from the use of choice English words used in translating the quotations, and not from the text. Thus *uthau* is explained to mean "extravagant; profuse; lavish; a spendthrift; prodigal; an extravagant fellow," but nothing connected with travelling; and yet in the next word —*Utha'u chula* we are gravely told that it means "*literally*, a travelling kitchen stove." Now, *chula* is "a stove," and *utha'u*, is a partieiple adjective of *Uthana* "to raise or to lift," and the compound literally rendered would stand for a "moveable" or "portable stove" in opposition to the ordinary fixed ones. *Atal ho jana* is said to mean "to eat till one cannot move;" it means "to become immovable," no matter from whatever cause. An *atka* is not the "vessel in which victuals are dressed," but sold to "the public at the door of the temple of Jagarnath." To *atkana* are assigned ten different groups of meaning, some of which are such as we had never heard of before, —these are "to stitch, to betrothe, to retrench, to wear, to marry." The word comes from *tika* "to move" which with the privative *a* means "a check, a stoppage, a hindrance an impedimenta"; and all the examples quoted by Dr. Fallon in support of his other meanings, may be explained with its radical meaning: certain it is that no one in his senses would use the word *atak* to indicate he was going to marry, though doubtless he thereby creates for himself the most troublesome impidementa possible. *Utarna*, "to descend, to come or go down, alight, drop down," has assigned to it no less than forty-three different groups of meaning, all founded upon the English translations of the examples quoted, but in all which, as in the last case, it simply retains its radical meaning, in a more or less metaphorical sense. Thus the word is said to mean "to flash fire," "to turn red with rage," and this is proved by the example *ankhon men khun utar aya*, rendered into "his eyes were blood shot with ire," the literal translation being "blood came down to his eyes." *Atishi aina* means a burning glass, or convex lens, but we have never heard it used likewise for a "retort" or "a glass digester in which herbs, roots, seeds &c., are subjected to a sand bath." *Abodhawa* is not "innocent" (*in* and *nocere* causing no harm) but "thoughtless," or "simple," or "wanting in cunning," from the privative *a* and *bodha* "knowledge." *Abla*, in the same way, is not "a belle" or "beautiful fairy" but a delicate or weak woman. *Ubra subra* again is not "what is left from or not consumed at table," but simply surplus of articles of food as well as other things; the Indians have no table from which remnants of food brought on table can have a name. An *abzulal* is not peculiar to Hindustani women, but common among men, and is extensively used in

prescriptions to indicate "a clear, limpid infusion." But we have already far exceeded our limits and must stop here with the remark that errors like those we have here noticed occur on almost every page, and may be safely reckoned at about ten per page. For a standard dictionary these are intolerable, and we object to them the more as we hear twenty thousand rupees out of the State exchequer are to be devoted to their perpetuation.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

IN the comforts and convenience which the railway travelling public enjoy in India, especially the native portion of them, they are forced to remember with gratitude the name of Lord Lawrence, whose administration first took the initiative in the question of promoting arrangements for their accommodation. Since that date the Government of India is more or less intent upon watching the practical effect of those arrangements. The last *Gazette* contains further suggestions, which comprehend almost every thing that can be desired, for securing the convenience of the travelling public. The evils touched upon, for which remedies are suggested, are the overcrowding of carriages, ill treatment of native passengers, insufficient or utter absence of provision for the accommodation of extra travellers during fairs and festivals, denial of admission to native passengers into the sheds until waiting a few minutes after the arrival of a train, halts without affording time to ignorant native passengers to take refreshments, inconvenience caused by the time occupied in checking tickets, want of refreshing accommodation at railway stations, defective supply of latrines and urinaries at them, want of cleanliness in stations and deficient lighting of latrines and urinaries absence of provision for reserved accommodation for lower class passengers, excessive charge for passengers' luggage and want of special arrangements for the convenience of zenana ladies.

On the subject of overcrowding of carriages we join issue with the Government as to the remedy suggested. Overcrowding cannot be prevented by any placards indicating the accommodation available in each compartment. The class of natives for whom the hint is intended either cannot read or write or do not care to act on information supplied by prints and placards. The best remedy in our opinion would be to restrict the issue of tickets according to the number of carriages composing a train, and the number of seats available therein, and if the number of passengers should exceed the number of seats additional carriages should be attached at intermediate stations, whenever necessary. The practice appears to be to issue as many tickets as there are buyers, and then at the moment of departure of the train to jam them in like so much luggage; and when no amount of jamming will do to shove them into the second and sometimes first class carriages if they happen to be exclusively occupied by natives. As to the absence of arrangements for meeting extra traffic for fairs and festivals, the inconvenience does not arise from want of facility for the sale of tickets as from want of seats already paid for. Such exigencies may be well met by the exercise of a little judgment or discretion in providing for extra trains on fair and festival days. We may mention by way of illustration the overcrowding that takes place and the inconvenience and hardship experienced for want of passage on *Snan Jatra* and *Ruth* festival days on the East Indian line between Howrah and Serampore. The difficulty on the score of room may be easily obviated by providing two or three extra trains up and down between the stations. A little calculation is all that is wanted. We have seen it remarked that the evil of over-crowding is not so great as is imagined, but that our countrymen have learnt the habit of grumbling where no grounds for grumbling exist from the habits of their European rulers. They grumble in spite of the facilities for travel afforded by the railway. Well, they feel the gain in point of time and money which they make by travelling by rail, but that does not compensate the suffocation and heat consequent on the locking up of two dozen people within a space that would accommodate a dozen, without room to move, without fresh air to breathe. Before the days of the railway an ordinary native performed a journey of thirty miles on foot in a day and a half at a cost of a rupee—the same man now performs the journey in as many hours at a cost of 7 annas and 6 pie. All this he fully appreciates, but then in trudging on foot he was perfect master of himself, was at liberty to break his journey wherever he liked and to rest how and where he liked.

While grateful acknowledgments are due to the Government of India for their kind solicitude to secure to native passengers good treatment at the hands of the railway people, we fear that no amount of instructions or suggestions which they might give or offer will change the nature of these men. When a native travels by the rail the boards and placards on the line pointing to the out-houses at the stations painfully remind him of the position he holds in his own country. He reads the contradistinguishing terms —"For gentlemen" "For natives"; for "Ladies," "For native women"—and learns the most humiliating lesson that in the railway parlance a "native" is another name for a hewer of wood and drawer of water. When such is the index of the feeling towards natives in general, the highest as well as the lowest among them must calculate upon a little rough handling as a condition of railway travel. It is not alone the bad feeling of the European officials of the Railway against which the native has to contend; and this feeling we are glad to say is gradually wearing off, but the rough vulgarism of the lower class Europeans and the half caste and quarter caste people as well as low caste natives, which is most outrageous and offensive.

It is true that food and water are now available at every station, but the benefit of the arranagement has been greatly impaired by permitting one or two vendors to sell their things at monopoly rates. The authorities of the East Indian Railway have committed a serious mistake by allowing the *mitraloyas* or the houses of refreshment set up by Babu Nilcomul Mitra of Allahabad to be closed. Their want is keenly felt by Hindu passengers. We have little space left for remarks on the improvements suggested except that in affording sufficient accommodation to native ladies travelling by rail not only special arrangements should be made for their convenience such as providing waiting-rooms at the station premises, but a rule should be framed making it compulsory for all native ladies travelling by rail without any reserved accommodation to be well wrapped in an *orna* or *chudder*. The Station masters and their subordinates on the East Indian Railway sometimes go to the opposite extreme of excluding husbands and adult male children of native ladies travelling in reserved carriages on the principle of exclusion of males from the carriages or compartments allotted to females. They cannot be too soon disabused of this error.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales left for his Indian tour on the 11th instant, or the day succeeding the Vijaia day of Durga Puja. According to Hindu astrologers this was a particularly auspicious day.

WE HAVE received the names of the following subscribers to the Prince of Wale's Entertainment Fund:

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged.....	Rs. 28,750.
Rao Jagendranath Rai, Lalgola...	150
Baboo Beejoy Kissen Mookerjee and son Baboo Narendro Nath Mookerjee, Ooterparah	100
,, Hury Dass Neoghy	100
,, Ram Chand Seal	100
,, Tarack Nath Poramanik and Kalikristo Paramanik ...	100
,, Goopeemohun Roy	100
,, Hem Chunder Gossain, Serampore	100
His brotherin-law Baboo Byomkes Chakravarti Serampore	50
Baboo Pran Kissen Mookerjee	50
Total.....	29,600

WE ARE requested to announce that Babu Dwarknauth Banerjee, Junior Government Pleader, High Court, Allahabad, has subscribed Rs. 250 in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association. We take this opportunity again to appeal to our wealthy and educated countrymen for support of the project. May we express a hope that the auspicious occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit may be availed of for the inauguration of the Association.

IT AFFORDS us great satisfaction to notice that Lord Northbrook has not ignored the claims of Bengal to a representation in the Imperial Legislative Council. His Lordship has been pleased to appoint Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur a member of his Council in succession to Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadur, C. S. I. This gentleman comes from one of the first families of Calcutta. He is a grandson of the late Raja Nobokissen, whose rise dated with that of the British Government in this country. Of Raja Narendra Krishna the highest praise that can be accorded to him, as indeed to any man, is that he is the picture of a gentleman. Possessed of unassuming manners, amiable disposition, child-like simplicity and exceeding goodness, he is liked by all, whether Europeansor Natives, so much so that it may truly be said that he has no enemy. About thirty years ago he was invited by Government to enter the magisterial service, but retired after a few years. Since then he has led an active life as a zemindar and public man. As a zemindar his conduct and character have been exemplary, and as a public man he has been unostentatious but useful. We make no doubt that he will do justice to the Viceroy's choice and to the claims and aspirations of his countrymen.

WE DEEM it due to mention that when we wrote in our last about the arrangements contemplated for filling up the vacancy caused by the lamented deathof Babu Peary Churn Sircar, we did not overlook the claims of Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt, the officiating Principal of the Krishnaghur College. Hitherto there were four native officers in the graded ranks of the educational service, viz., Babu Bhudeb Mookerjee, Babu Mohesh Chunder Banerjee, Babu Eshan Chunder Banerjee, and Babu Peary Churn Sircar. On the retirement of Babu Maheshchunder Banerjee Babu Prossunno Coomar Surbadhicarry was promoted. There are now only two graded native officers, viz., Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea, and Babu Prossunno Coomar Surbadhicarry. Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt should have been promoted to the grades long ere this, and as there are now two vacancies in the fourth grade, it would be both proper and graceful if both Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt and Babu Bholanath Pal were promoted, the first on the score of his past services, and the last as successor to Babu Peary Churn Sircar, as both are deserving officers. We trust that whatever arrangements may be made in filling up the vacancy in the Presidency College, the claims of Babu Krishna Chunder Rai of the Hare School, an unassuming but really meritorious officer, will not be overlooked.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the calamity of a war with China has been averted by the combined action of the Governmets of India and England. It is now announced that the Chinese Government promises that the murderers of Mr. Margary shall be punished, that Yunnan shall pay an idemnity to his family, that a trade route shall be opened between China and Burma, and that the imposition of certain vexatious internal taxes shall be regulated. This news coupled with that of the pacific settlement of the dispute with Burma has it would seem proved gall and worm-wood to many an Anglo-Indian, who have been deprived of the golden harvests of a war. But the tax-payers of India have good cause for rejoicing.

WE ARE SORRY to observe that the Government of India has disallowed the proposal of the Government of Bengal for the construction of a light railway from the city of Gya to the East Indian Railway near the Bankipore station, a distance of 60 miles. The Supreme Government has refused the loan of 30 lakhs, for which the Bengal Government has applied, on the ground that the scheme does not offer a reasonable probability that it will repay the interest on the borrowed capital expended on it. We have not seen the estimate of the Government of Bengal and cannot therefore say whether there is not reasonable likelihood of the project

paying itself hearafter. But our own impression that a Railway to Gya would attract a large traffic of pilgrim passengers and also develop the general trade.

MUCH as the Burman policy of the Government of India has been misrepresented and censured it has triumphed in the end. The last *Gazette of India* contains the following Resolution regarding the Burman Mission :

Observations—The Governor-General in Council observe that in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the above-quoted Resolution it was stated that after Sir Doughlas Forsyth had concluded with the Burmese Government the Agreement on the subject of Western Karennee, an informal but friendly communication was made to him from the Burmese Foreign Minister indicating disinclination on the part of the Court of Ava to assent to an escort of British troops accompanying a fresh Mission to China. His Excellency in Council entertained a confident expectation that the Burmese Government would so receive such further communications on the subject, as might be addressed to them, that the friendship between the two Governments would be maintained.

His Excellency in Council has now received intimation from the Resident at Mandalay that the Government of the King of Burmah has consented that, should another Mission be sent to China, it shall be accompanied by an escort of British troops sufficient for the purpose of protecting it from attack or insult.

Order.—Ordered, that the following extract from a letter addressed by His Excellency the Kin Woon Mengye, Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Court of Ava, to the British Resident at Mandalay, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information :—

"In regard to that portion of the letter which states that, until the result of the investigation is known, His Excellency the Viceroy is unable to say whether or not he will send a fresh expedition, but that he desires his thanks may be communicated to His Majesty for having offered to Captain Strover to send the Mission back to China if arrangements can be made, and directs that the Burmese Government may be informed that should a Mission be sent again to China, it will be necessary that a sufficient escort of British troops be sent with it to protect it from attack and insult,—and also with reference to the letter, dated 14th June, 1875, from the Envoy, in which it is stated that the Chinese Government have issued fresh passports for a new Mission from Burmah to China, or *vice versa*, if the Viceroy sees fit to send one,—I have the honour to say that should such another Mission be sent to the Chinese territory, it may be accompanied by an escort of British troops sufficient for the purposes stated [in the letter]; and I request that, in accordance with the existing friendship [between the two Governments], you will inform me of the strength of the escort previous to the despatch of the Mission.

Lord Northbrook avoids fuss and noise, and his critics instead of appreciating this good quality in him actually reproach him for it. Let them remember that it is the empty vessel which sounds much.

THE FOLLOWING Police report appears in the morning papers :

USING CRIMINAL FORCE.—A Hindu girl, maid-servant to a Babu, charged a Muhammadan with the above offence, he having suddenly outraged her modesty by, while passing the streets, seizing her by her breasts and striking her with a rattan, when she gave the alarm. Defendant denied the charge, stating that he accidentally came in contract with her, and on doing so she bit him on his arm; the marks of her teeth were visible on his arm.

The Magistrate thought that this circumstance was a proof of the prisoner's guilt, and, coupled with the evidence adduced, sentenced the defendant to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

We have seen that Col. Baker has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of £500 and cashiered for outraging the modesty of Miss. Dickinson; but here in Calcutta our Magistrate vindicated law and morality by sentencing the violator to seven days' rigorous imprisonment ! Does the difference in the latitude of the two countries mark the difference in the estimation of the crime by the two Magistrates ?

MR. H. F. BLANFOD contributes to Part II. No. 1 of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for this year, a paper "on some recent evidence of the variation of the Sun's Heat." It is made up of a series of tables shewing the monthly variations from 1868-69 to 1873-74, which will doubtless interest those who are devoted to such studies. In its opening lines the author says, "since the British Association Meeting at Brighton in 1872, [at which Mr. Meldrum brought to notice the fact that the Cyclones of the Indian Ocean vary in frequency with the period of sun-spot frequency, several attempts have been made to trace out the evidence of a similar periodicity in other meteorological phenomena. Mr. Meldrum and Mr. Norman Lockyer have done this in the case of the rainfall, with the result of showing that in the Mauritius, Australia, South Africa and some other parts of the world such a variation is to be detected more or less distinctly in the registers." (p. 21). To the Hindus the novelty of this fact appears to be on a par with that of the learned meteorologist's "Elements of Physical Geography" as distinct from that of Professor Geikie's work in MacMillan's series of Science Primers. Thirteen hundred years ago Varahamihira pointed out the fact in his own poetical and metaphorical style, thus : "The signs of the miscarrying of the fœtus (in the womb of the clouds) are meteors, thunderbolts dense dusk, red glow of the quarters, earthquake, Fata Morgana, dark wedge-like spots appearing on the sun's disc, comets, planetary war, tornadoes, a portentous rain of blood or the like, a cloudy bar crossing the sun's disc, rainbow, an eclipse :—by these and similar portents an embryo gets destroyed." The "dark wedge-like spots" and "cloudy bars" indicate obviously enough what the author meant, and the attention he and his fellow labourers and predecessors paid to physical facts. We wish we could say as much for his successors, particularly of the present day.

APROPOS of the appointment of a native officer as Director of Public Instruction in Berar a correspondent, who dates his letter from Berar. says :

SIR,—Lord Northbrook has shown himself a true friend of the natives by appointing a Native as Director of Public Instruction, Berar. The Director elect is Rao Saheb Narayan Bhai Dandekar, Principal of the Training College at Poona. He is a distinguished scholar, and has served in the various grades of the Educational Department, Bombay for the past 20 years. He was a class fellow of Messrs Dadabhoy Nowroji, Vishwanath Narayan Mandalik, and Bhaskar Damodar, and although he is of the old school, yet there is much in him, which will enable him beyond doubt to do full justice to his new and responsible post. It is a matter of great rejoicing that the Government of India has changed their policy by giving this good berth to a Native. Perhaps it may be probationary or experimental in order to see whether the natives are fit to hold such high places of responsibility and trust. But this is the first instance of the Government in taking such an independent and bold step of appointing a Native as Director of Public Instruction. It is said here that a better selection could have been made, and certainly there is much truth in this, but no one can blame Lord Northbrook for it. It is the fault of those who selected the person for the post. Lord Northbrook has adopted this bold stroke of policy with the best of motives and with a sincere desire for the welfare of the natives. Therefore, simply for this act of his Lordship the natives of India should feel grateful to him.

Our own opinion is that the time has arrived for a general revision of the educational establishment. The cause of vernacular education has received so much impetus under the Education Despatch of 1854 that the duties of the Director should be divided and that a well-educated Native officer, who should himself be a good oriental scholar, placed at the head of the Vernacular Department. In Bengal Babu Rajendralala Mitra, Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagara, or Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea would make a capital director of Vernacular education.

THE RESOLUTION of the Government of Bengal on the administration of the Stamp Revenue contains some interesting facts. The return of stamp sales exclusive of postage, service, and telegraph stamps, gives the following results for the past year :

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	87,88,026	4	0
Assam	4,72,590	15	0
Punjab	23,86,345	7	0
North-Western Provinces ...	35,15,381	11	0
Oudh	9,25,670	3	0
British Burmah	5,05,488	10	0

In addition to these, there were some small receipts from Nepal, Port Blair, and some of the political agencies under the Govevnment of India, bringing up the total sales of stamps during the year to an amount of Rs. 1,65,99,650-6-0. It is interesting to observe the remarkable expansion which this branch of the public revenue has shown during the last fifteen years. In 1859-60 the sales in Bengal were below 30 lakhs of rupees, in Assam they just exceeded 1 lakh, in Punjab they were below 7 lakhs, in the North-Western Provinces they were below 13¾ lakhs, in Oude they amounted to Rs. 1,40,260, and in British Burmah to Rs. 17,245. The total sales in 1859-60 were only Rs.52,94,201-7-0. The increase has consequently been greatest in Oude and in British Burmah, but on the whole the receipts on account of stamps have more than trebled during the last fifteen years. The services of Mr. J. B. Roberts, Superintendent of Stamps, and of Mr. Mackenzie, Collector of Stamps, are noticed with approval.

WHILE the Government is making new rules for the admission of natives into the Civil Service without compelling them to go to England, it is noteworthy how sedulously are they kept out of the higher uncovenanted posts, to which said a late Secretary of State they have a preferential claim. An opportunity has just occurred for testing this principle, and it remains to be seen how the Government will act. Mr. Toogood, Superintendent of the Sulkea Salt Golas, is dead. His deputy Babu Rajnarain Dutt, the senior intendant, who, as his official superiors know, has been the real working man, and who has more than once officiated for the higher post has, in the language of the Duke of Argyll, a preferential claim to it. If ability, experience, honesty, and long and approved service constitute good claims, his claims are indisputable, but he labors under one disability—he is a native ! We believe the duties of Superintendent and his deputy may be conveniently discharged by one officer, and as Babu Rajnarain is an experienced officer, he is quite competent to perform them single-handed. By such an arrangement the Government would be saved a monthly expenditure of Rs. 300. Mr. Dampier is in charge of the Salt Department, and as he is an eminently conscientious officer we cannot believe that he will allow himself to be swayed by race considerations.

THE REJOICINGS of Durga Puja were succeeded by an intense anxiety about the prospects of the crops. Throughout October there was not a drop of rain except in some eastern districts, but Heaven has at last been propititous. On Friday and Saturdsy last it rained steadily, and as the Bengali peasant says every drop at this season is a drop of nectar from heaven. The crops had suffered much from the previous drought, and though the rain has fallen late, it has we believe and hope been general and the country will generally reap an average harvest. The early rains were abundant and seasonable, and the crops on the ground were therefore more than average, and if there was a blight from the cessation of the rains in October, the loss we believe will not be very great. With good crops to cheer them the people will hail the Queen's son with a light and loyal heart.

OUR READERS perhaps remember the loss of the iron-built merchant-ship the *British Viceroy* in the month of August last. A Court of Enquiry sat to enquire into the circumstances under which the loss occurred. The result of the enquiry, we now learn, is that the ship was lost through the infraction of an important port rule by Assistant Harbour Master Mr. Seahook. The Lieutenant Governor has thought fit to visit this officer for his gross disobedience and negligence with the extreme punishment of dismissal. We received the Resoution of His Honor on the subject too late forlpublication.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has read a good and sound lecture to the Dacca Philanthropic Society about moral teaching. We give the reply of the Director of Public Instruction bodily :

"In reply, I am to say, that it seems to His Honor that your Society is labouring under a confusion between simply inculcating rules of morality (supposing that to be necessary) and making people virtuous. The evils set forth in your petition, could not be reconsidered in the way you propose. By nothing short of a *public enforcement* of the neglected duties could the action of Government be effective. Even if this could be resorted to, it would produce at best, only an outward conformity, not genuine morality. These teachers would require to be not merely teachers, but censors, armed with the power of punishing immorality by inflicting some public mark of ignominy on an offender. The Lieutenant-Governor would hope, that instances in which educated men neglect to support their aged parents, are rare, and not attributable to the want of moral training in our colleges. Good manners should always be taught, and the school is the place for that, no special teachers would seem to be necessary as it is the duty of every master to attend to that matter, and breaches of good manners should be punishable. In the college, it seems to His Honor, that the interests of morality are likely to be forwarded—silently it may be—but more effectively through the indirect means of the personal example of a respectful, gentle, conscientious teacher, whatever, his subject may be, rather than by the appointment of special teachers of virtue. It could hardly be expected, that men of different creeds would teach practical morality, with all its issues, without their peculiar dogmas giving a tinge to their teaching."

We subscribe to every word of the above. It reminds us of the answer which Lord Palmerston gave to the deputation of the clergy, soliciting him to set apart a day for prayer to God

to avert the calamity of cholera. The sagacious statesman replied that the people should keep their homes clean.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has made a move in the right direction by revising the rules for the examination of candidates for what is called Sir George Campbell's Native Civil Service. We had strenuously opposed the new system, and are glad to find that Sir Richard seems to be fully alive to the objections to which it is open. After desrcibing some of the objections Sir Richard Temple observes :

"It is indispensable that in future examinations a fixed number of places in the higher and in the lower class of appointments should be prescribed, for which will be passed those candidates who come out first at the examination. And for those who are thus passed, employment will be found. In other words, the system already begun for passing candidates for the Native Civil Service can be maintained only by the rule of competition for a fixed number of places. Those who thus pass will entertain expectations which will be fulfilled.

Further, it is understood that the existing rules have had the effect of according more weight than probably was intended to the "Entrance" Examination of the University, and have induced many candidates to regard the passing of that examination as being an end gained, instead of being what it is intended to be—a means to be a particular end, namely, the taking of a degree. It is not to be supposed that a person who passes the Entrance standard is highly or even well educated. For the future, then, no candidate will be allowed to compete for the higher class of appointments, that is appointments of Rs. 100 and upwards, unless he be a graduate; nor for the lower class of appointments, that is appointments of less than Rs. 100, unless he shall have passed the First Arts Examination. The only exception allowed will be in favor of those who have served Government for six years, if candidates for the first class, and three years, if candidates for the second class.

Although it is important to open the higher grades of the service to remarkable merit in whatever section of the people it may be found, still it is very desirable also to obtain for these grades young men of the best stamp and the highest tone. The presenting of an University degree as a preliminary condition will tend to secure both of the above objects."

Sir Richard is right. The Government ought to take the best commodity available in the market, and when university graduates are so plentiful, we do not see why it should content itself with third-rate articles. A contemporary says that a university degree is only an intellectual test, but the competitive examination is no better.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, consisting of Raja Joteendra Mohun Tagore, President, Babu Rajendralala Mitra, Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea, and Mr. Garrett, for the revision of the Vernacular scholarship course have submitted their report, and the Lieutenant Governor thanks them for the care and judgment they have shewn in the preparation of the list. We subjoin the list for general information :

List of selected Text-books.

HISTORY.

(A.) History of the World.
1. Nilmoney Bysack's *Itihas Shar.*
2. Bhoodeb Mookerjee's *Pura Brito Shar.*
3. Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Series—The World's History, *Jogoter Itibrito.*
4. Translation of Marshman's Brief Survey of History—*Purahrittar Sankhepa.*
5. Translation of Wilson's History of the World.

(B.) History of Bengal.
1. Lethbridge's History and Geography of Bengal (Bengali translation.
2. Ramgutty Nyarutana's *Banglar Itihas*, Part I.
3. Issur Chundra Bydiasaugar's ditto, Part II.
4. Rajkrishen Mookerjee's *Banglar Itihas.*

(C.) History of India.
1. Tarinee Churn Chatterjee's.
2. Krishna Chunder Roy's *Bharut Bursher Itihas.*
3. Jadugopal Chatterjee's ditto ditto
4. Ramgutty Nayarutana's ditto ditto
5. Nilmoney Mookerjee's ditto ditto
6. Nilmoney Bysack's ditto ditto, Parts I, II, and III.

GEOGRAPHY.
1. Tarinee Chatterjee's *Bhoogul Bibarana.*
2. Krishna Chunder Roy's *Bharut Bursher Bhoo Brittanta.*
3. Soshee Bhooshun Chatterjee's *Bharut Bursher Bibarana.*

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.
1. Rajendro Lal Miter's *Prakrita Bhugola.*
2. Radhika Prosunno Mookerjee's *Prakrita Bhugola.*
3. Blandford's Physical Geography (Bengali version).

ARITHMETIC.
1. Prosunno Coomar Surbadhikaree's *Patigonita.*
2. Gopaul Chundra Banerjee's ditto
3. Khetter Nauth Bhuttacharjea's *Nobo Shishubodh.*
4. Joygopaul Gosawami's *Ganit Viggan.*

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.
1. School Book Society's.
2. Brahma Mohun Mullick's *Euclider Jyamita.*
3. Raj Mohun Dey's *Kshetra Jyamita.*

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.
(A). Chemistry.
1. Kannye Lal Dey's *Rasayana Bignana.*
2. Roscoe's Chemistry (in Bengali).

(B). Botany.
1. Juda Nath Mookerjee's *Udvid Bichar.*

(C). Physical Science.
1. Okhoy Coomar Dutt's *Pudartha Vidya.*
2. Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharjee's ditto.
3. Kannye Lal Dey's *Padhartha Bignana.*
4. Bhodeb Mookerjee's *Prikrita Vignana.*

There is one point in connection with the above, which ought to be cleared up. The subject of History is left open; it may be either the World, Bengal, or India. but who is to decide it? There ought to be some uniformity in the matter, and perhaps the object would be attained, if the Circle Inspectors were to lay down the subject in their respective circles.

The Lieutenant Governor expresses a hope that the Central Committee will not consider their functions as having terminated with the submission of the present report, but that they will continue to favor the Government with their recommendations for the inclusion in the selected list of such new text-books as may appear to them to possess sufficient merit. The Vernacular scholarship course question is thus satisfactorily settled.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Secy. Sectabuldee Native Club.....	13	4	0
Sheit Dulputbhai Bhagoobhai, Ahmedabad	13	4	0
B. Venkatacharier Esq., Mysore.....	13	4	0
V. N. Tiremalacharier Esq., Shimoga.....	13	4	0
Secy. Malcolm Peith Native Library, Mohableshwar	13	4	0
Pundit Motee Lall Lahore.....	13	4	0
Babu Umanauth Mozoomdar, Bogra	10	0	0
" Doorgaprosaud, Purneah.....	4	0	0
" Joygopaul Banerjee, Banda.....	6	10	0
" Nilcomal Lahery, Punjab.....	9	0	0
" Gunga Singh, Jobulpore.....	6	11	0
" Anund Chunder Mullick, Hooghly.....	10	0	0
" Baikanthanath Sarmah, Sylhet.....	10	0	0
" Godhadhur Chowdry, Nattore.....	10	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*October* 13, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 1st October* 1875.—Mr. Warren Hastings D'Oyly, Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, is allowed leave for one month and 22 days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th instant.

The 2nd October 1875.—Mr. William McKinley Clay, B. A., Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that district until Mr. Weekes joins.

Mr. Arthur Weekes, M. A., Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, or until further orders, from the date on which he may be relieved by Sir William Herschel of his present duties.

Sir William James Herschel, Baronet, is appointed to act until further orders Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly on being relieved by Mr. C. T. Buckland of his present duties as Officiating Commissioner of Burdwan.

The 3rd October 1875.—Baboo Borada Kant Moozumdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands in that district.

Mr. Richard Herbert Greaves, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Kendraparah division of the Cuttack district, is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. Henry Arthur Deuteros Phillips, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, is appointed to have charge of the Kendraparah division of the Cuttck district.

The 4th October 1875.—The services of Mr. Robert Douglas Hare, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Manbhoom, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The 5th October 1875.—Mr. Lawrence Barlow Roberts, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on settlement work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under Sections 13 and 14, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 31st August 1875.

The 6th October 1875.—Mr. George Kennedy Webster, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

Baboo Kedar Nath Ghose is appointed to be temporarily a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the Burdwan Division during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore, to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

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